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Thirteenth Annual Meeting
Indiana Library Trustees Association
HOTEL SEVERIN, Indianapolis
Nov. 17-19, 1921
Have your library represented

"IS MY HAT ON STRAIGHT?"

Three library boards last September each mailed to the the county auditor the proper certification of a library tax levy of one-half mill and then, having placed the re-

sponsibility on the postal authorities, thought no more of the matter. Perhaps numerous other libraries did the same, but at any rate these three had sad awakenings this past spring when the first installment of taxes came in. A clerk in one of the county offices had not been strong on decimals and placed the half mill on the tax duplicate as .2 mill. In the other two counties the decimal point was misplaced and instead of a half mill rate the libraries collected taxes on 1-20 of a mill.

The same thing may happen to your levy next year, so board secretaries or presidents or librarians are urged to use a follow up system on the tax certification. In October such an error may be corrected, but in December it is too late. Make certain that the official tax duplicate corresponds with the board's certification. In other words, see that your tax "is on straight".

HOW SHALL WE REACH THE NON-BOOK READER?

(Carl H. Milam, Secretary American Library Association)

Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me bring greetings from the American Library Association, members of which are interested, as you are, in promoting the distribution of books. At our convention, which will be held in Swampscott a few weeks from now, we are to have a session devoted to "Present day tendencies in Book publishing and Book distribution", at which time the book publishers and the booksellers or the representatives of their organizations will tell what they think of us.

Traveling across the country as I do once in a while, I look out of the windows and see the farmers ploughing in their fields, and know how long a day they have put in and how tired they are at night, because I had a little experience in my youth along that line, and yet I know, in the evenings, particularly in the winter and on Sunday afternoons, they have time to read. And I see women in the small towns and in the country, out on the porches doing their work, or working in the garden, and I know they also put in long days, but in spite of their hard work, I know that they have time to read, and to sit on the front porch and gossip. Women in the small towns are up before you and I are by many hours, and they have finished their morning's work before you and I have reached our desks. They have ample time probably during the mornings, afternoons, and evenings to sit at their windows and wonder about their neighbor's new car, or the new couch or the size of the week's washing, just as we do in the cities. They have time to read. Do they read? and what do they read? Or if they do not read why don't they read? These are interesting questions to those who are engaged in the business of book distribution. It is quite probable, I suppose, that our descendants,—our professional and business descendants—one hundred years from now may be asking these same questions. We shall not answer them all at this convention, but that will not excuse us if we fail to do our part by answering them.

I am a librarian. My business is promoting good reading and the wide distribution of reading matter. I think I shall have to ask you to assume with me for the next few minutes that the promotion of reading means also the promotion of the sale of books.

Do people read? Yes, by the millions. The New York Public Library issued for home use last year more than nine million, six hundred thousand volumes. The city of Jacksonville, Florida, from its Public Library, circulated last year nearly a quar-

ter of a million volumes, which is more than two and one-half volumes per capita. But in Jacksonville out of some ninety-one thousand population, only seventeen thousand six hundred and one are registered library borrowers. Even if you assume that every borrower takes books for some one person who is not a borrower, you still have nearly two-thirds of the population who are not taking books from the public library. It is probably safe to assume that those who do use the public library are also the ones who buy books of their own.

Our most interesting and instructive figures, however, about the use or the non-use of books, come from the country districts or from the country as a whole. The figures from the United States Bureau of Education show that there are sixty million people in the United States who do not have access to adequate local public libraries. It may be assumed, I think, that nearly all of those sixty million people do not have access either to local book stores. While they are children in school they may have access to a few books, but when they leave school they leave books behind. Other things are flaunted before their faces. Automobiles, tobacco, ice cream sodas are put where they can buy them. It takes courage to refuse to buy them, but if they want a book it takes real effort and some courage to buy it. Books are not where they can get at them.

What Delaware Children Read.

Some years ago in Delaware a survey was made, of what the children in the schools read and what the homes had in the way of books. That survey is now out-of-date, but it probably is true in a general way of a great many rural districts all over the United States. In one district twenty-four families lived. Thirty-six pupils in those families had read no books—thirty-six. Eighteen out of twenty-four homes owned no books. Six homes took no paper. In another district of nineteen families, thirty-one children had read no books, only two families owned a book, and that was

the life of McKinley, eleven families took no paper. I say that because it probably was a subscription edition that some one had sold just after his death.

And the man who made the survey listed these books: "Sermons by the devil," "The curse of drink," "How to behave in society," and "Half hours with the Holy Bible." A girl of thirteen in one district reported that she had read three books in three years and they were: "Sermons by the devil," "Woman's temptation," "Conversation between Mr. World and Mrs. Church Member." When you are quoting that, it is very important to get the correct gender. Forty reported that they had read nothing in three years, and over half of the homes of a whole county owned no books.

What Are the Reasons?

This condition is not limited to the country districts. I have lived in a city which is proud to claim a co-ordinate standing with the best American suburbs. There is a little girl who sometimes comes to our home, and the eagerness with which she goes for our little girl's books is positively pitiful. In her home there is not a book anywhere in sight. The child borrows no books from the local branch of the Public Library because she forgets to take them back, or the mother is afraid the baby will tear them. The child has no books except what she gets in the school. It is unquestionably true, as the chairman of the Program Committee said, that there are millions of people in America who, from the time they leave school, are never directly influenced by a book. What are the reasons?

Some say it is because of lack of money. A young married woman, a former librarian, told me last week that she could not afford to buy books, and I had a letter to that effect the other day from a professor in an Alabama College. He said: "You will never increase the sale of books until the prices come down." I suspect that maybe the college professor was telling the truth about his own condition. As a class college professors buy as many books as

they can afford, but the woman had recently married a well-to-do man, and she admitted that her husband had just bought a sailboat, as his motor boat did not furnish him with enough thrills on Lake Michigan.

I think the woman's case is typical. They think they cannot afford to buy books, but it is a relative matter. They spend hundreds of dollars on other luxuries and let books go by. Among these millions of people in the country without books, there are many automobiles; there are thousands of victrolas and pianos, and other things, without which they could get along.

Everybody Has Time To Read.

Others say that the people do not have time to read, and yet we know that almost every man and woman spends several hours each week in unprofitable conversation, or in turning over the pages of the newspaper which has already been read, or in sitting idly on the front porches, or around the fire, on the railroad train or street cars. There is hardly a man or woman in the United States who could not find time some time during the month to read a book or two during a week. EVERYBODY has time to read. The difficulty is they have not been taught to read—they have not learned to read. What is the answer? I believe we shall find the answer in:

Education, Advertising and Distribution.

Public schools are now called upon by enthusiasts to teach how to do everything—how to make baskets, how to drive nails, how to peel potatoes, and how to brush teeth. All of these are important but they do not teach children how to read.

As an assistant in a university library several years ago, I remember a young man, fresh from an accredited high school, who wanted to know something about railroads. I pointed to the encyclopedia. One-half hour later I found him still turning the pages. He didn't know how to find in the encyclopedia the article on railroads. There are scores of young women whom I have come across in the ten or fifteen years of

my business life fresh from a so-called commercial college or from commercial departments of high schools, who never think of turning to a book on office administration for something fresh or new on filing systems.

Most men in business will accept new ideas from associates and competitors, but they have never heard of St. Elmo Lewis, who wrote "Getting the most out of business" or of "Influencing men in business" by Walter Dill Scott. Men and women telephone to newspapers, banks and to all their friends, seeking information which they could get in half a minute out of the World's Almanac.

When they want to be amused they go to the movies. When they want to be inspired they go to a lecture or to a church, or to talk with a friend. Of course the schools do teach reading, but to a large extent and in an abnormally number of schools, reading means oral reading. Your child and mine spend hours and hours in learning how to read, but if our children are taught reading a book silently, it is for punishment.

The teaching of literature consists largely in analyzing a good story. Few people are ever able to enjoy "Ivanhoe" or "Silas Marner", because they studied them in school. To a very large extent the trouble is not with the teacher, but with the school equipment.

THE ONLY WAY TO TEACH CHILDREN TO READ IS TO SUPPLY THEM WITH LOTS OF BOOKS. I believe the bookseller, the publisher, and the librarian should organize a national campaign with the slogan:

"More Books in the School."

Let us surround the children with hundreds of good books. Let us make books so generously available that a teacher can put new books in her childrens' hands for reading courses every two or three weeks, if she wants to, as they are doing in the best schools. Let us unite in demanding that the school equipment and the teaching shall be of such a character that every boy

and every girl will naturally turn to books for amusement, for inspiration and for every sort of fact.

A committee of prominent librarians has recently drafted a plan or standard for school libraries in the schools, and I think it may be worth while to read just a paragraph or two from the standards they have set. It was prepared, by the way, for the National Education Association's Library Department.

"All pupils in both elementary and secondary schools should have ready access to books to the end that they may be trained to love to read that which is worth while."

And now my second point, Advertising. Every man who doesn't know anything about it likes to talk to booksellers and publishers about advertising. I am no exception, but I am going to try to exert a bit of caution in what I say about advertising and to limit my remarks to those items which in a sense concern us largely as librarians, rather than as booksellers. I am not going to try to tell you how to advertise your own business.

In the first place I would like to endorse what Mr. Osborn said in the PUBLISHER'S WEEKLY of a few weeks ago, that when we read our evening newspaper it would be a great advantage if you could find there books listed in such attractive fashion that we would be made to want them, and if we were told when and where to get books. A man takes a lot of chances when he goes into a book store to find a book. He may have heard a friend speak about it, but the chances are less than even that he will find it in the ordinary book store.

Advertise.

Of course, the bookstores cannot stock everything, and if a man wants a book he should be willing to wait. As a matter of fact, we are not always willing to wait and it is discouraging to try to get the thing we want when we so frequently fail to find it. You would make us a lot happier if you would make us want the books you do have.

If cooperative advertising ever does make possible the employment of advertising experts for the book business, I think the advertising experts would have the time of their lives. Books have so wide an appeal. They can be made to fit every man at all of the ages of his life and in all conditions. If a man or child, or woman is interested in anything, you will find a book which will connect up with that interest.

A personal hobby of mine has been Reading Courses. Let me ask you to imagine that on next Tuesday morning every automobile mechanic in the United States is to find on his bench a most attractively printed little eight-page leaflet, about, let us say six of the best books for an automobile mechanic, the books to be selected carefully by some one who knows the mechanic's point of view. Let us imagine that the eight pages are talks about those six books. Could we not do that sort of thing in so good a way that the librarians would have a run on automobile books and that every book store would be sold out and that even the publishers would feel the demand?

A Popular List.

Suppose that could be done for several trades or several professions. I heard a preacher talking about books the other day, and he said: "I went to a country town in Illinois, to revisit the Theological Seminary from which I came, and which had taught me that I was well equipped to preach all the days of my life. I drifted into the public library and I found a book on Theology. I haven't had a comfortable day since I read that book, but I have been a lot better preacher." If we could put that idea into all the preachers in the United States! Couldn't we do it thru print, we who are promoting the distribution of books? Surely we believe in the power of print. Can we not thru reading courses and reading suggestions promote the sale of books?

During the war, or immediately following the armistice, The American Library Association compiled and printed a list of "Eight hundred useful books" for distribution

among the ex-service men. Some twenty or forty thousand I believe, we placed in the hands of the Haskins agency in Washington. Those lists were distributed to those who asked for them one copy at a time. The list was printed in about one hundred papers. Mr. Haskins wrote the other day that for several months he hasn't dared advertise that list. It had been the most popular pamphlet ever distributed and the supply would be exhausted without any advertising. It shows that people want reading suggestions when they can be furnished in the proper form.

A librarian with a keen sense of publicity values wrote me the other day about moving picture advertising for libraries. He said: "The moving picture world is as yet an undiscovered country to book people. Slides calling attention to titles or literary hours are pitifully amateurish. Why not hear from the book world as well as the world of current events? Perhaps we can compete with the movies on their own screens.

Book Lists and Human Interests.

During the last two, three, or four years the American Library Association has found out that the people were very much interested,—magazine readers and editors, in what people read. I do not mean from the literary standpoint. I mean that readers of magazines have been found to be most interested, for example, in what the soldiers read, in what children read, in what the foreign-born American reads. We have found the magazines much interested in the County Book Wagon, as they were in the Book Caravan. I believe there are possibilities in the book publishing and magazine field, so that people will get to thinking about books.

General Munson, head of the Morale branch of the War department, called me into his office and tried to persuade me as the representative of the American Library Association to launch a national campaign for promoting the sale of good books on citizenship and world problems. He is him-

self somewhat of a student of psychology and advertising. "The newspapers," he said, "are filled with headlines discussing world problems. It would be the easiest thing in the world to make up a new book to the headlines in the paper of the day before. Get on the front pages news about books. Increase the sale by a scheme of national publicity, which would not cost anything except for the preparation of the material." Maybe he is right. Certainly there are possibilities.

New Selling Methods.

Should we not make more use of exhibits and displays? Every week and every day in Atlantic city and every day in New York city, every day in many of the large cities throughout the country, there are conventions of one sort or another. Could we not bring before these conventions some idea of buying books in their own lines? Could we not perhaps have a traveling library or caravan thru some of our southern cities, where libraries have developed very slowly, so that we could make those people realize what they are missing when books do not come into their lives?

Now as to distribution. A month ago I wrote to several advertising men, asking the question which we are discussing at this convention. From Merle Sidener, a very influential and thoughtful advertising man, who uses books, I have this answer. I quote it for what it is worth:

"The book seller and the book publisher are perhaps further behind the profession in the matter of merchandising methods than any other class of business men. * * *

"Look over the so-called book advertising in the magazines and newspapers and see if you can discover anything different from the way it was done 25 years ago. Oh, yes, the publisher of the O. Henry books discovered something new when he began to tell a part of the story then stopped suddenly, saying you could read the rest of it in the book. And some other publishers have come along and copied that style. But what have they done in the way of creating

new merchandising methods? What have they done in the way of analyzing their markets, and determining wherein their present distribution system is in error? The manufacturer of Vick's salve now sells it thru grocery stores instead of confining it to the drug stores as a whole. And the manufacturer of Lux, a cleansing powder, now sells his product thru the drug stores instead of being content to sell thru the groceries alone.

The manufacturers of automobile tires distribute through paper jobbers. Candy manufacturers have their wares on sale on in barber shops, railway stations, in the lobbies of big buildings—in other words they have placed their wares on universal sale."

Make It Easier.

It is hard for many folks to buy or to borrow books. As I said in the beginning, it takes real effort to order a book. Even the ordering of a book from a mail order catalog somehow seems less easy than the ordering of a dozen cans of peas. Will the time ever come when the country town hardware merchant will stock books on fishing when he stocks fishing tackle and books on up-to-date farming when he lays in a supply of farm implements?

I think that in the field of distribution also, libraries deserve mention. When the book wagon started out from Hibbing, Minnesota, or from Hagerstown, Maryland, it was probably true that very few of the thousands of folks, who now read, were reading books. They now have a circulation running into the tens of thousands, created by the book wagon. I believe every one of those book readers created or revived by the library book wagon is a potential book buyer. I believe wherever the library is established, in this generation or the next, the bookseller will feel the result in increased trade. Certainly the children are reading hundreds and thousands of books that they didn't read before. I believe that when libraries are established thruout the country, the bookstores will have to increase and enlarge to meet the demand.

To summarize, I have spoken of the appalling lack of books in many homes throughout the United States. I have suggested as all others do, a few methods of advertising, having a national scope, from the standpoint of the promotion of reading. I have quoted a thoughtful and intelligent advertising man, who believes as no doubt we all do, in putting books on sale everywhere, but if there is anything in my remarks that has a real value it is what I have said about education. Every possible effort should be made, of course, to make readers of the present generation, but the results will not be wholly satisfactory. The adults are old dogs and for them reading is a new trick, but it lies within the power of booksellers, publishers and librarians and other educators to make their children lovers and users of books, and the method is simply to surround the child with attractive books and make books a part of his everyday life.

Talk given at 21st Convention of American Booksellers Association, Atlantic City, May 10, 1921.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, NOV. 13-19, 1921.

Fifty libraries in Indiana made use last year of helps furnished by the Children's Book Week Committee. These helps include the beautiful Jessie Wilcox Smith poster, cards with the poster design and a blank side for local publicity, as well as a club program, an excellent list of book films for boys and girls and suggestions for local exhibits.

This year a much larger proportion of our libraries should take advantage of the committee's work and obtain material which will help them to advertise the library in the community and at the same time spread the gospel of better books for children. The Children's Book Week Committee is to be addressed at 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In this connection we wish to quote a paragraph from a recent paper by Clara Whitehill Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library:

"It is the business of the children's librarian to know children and to know children's books. She must never be satisfied with doing her book selection by proxy. In her beginning years of course she will depend upon the advice of experienced people in stocking her shelves, but as rapidly as possible she will gain a first hand acquaintance with her stock, she will work out her own standards and will prepare herself to maintain her standards because she is deeply in earnest about making her children's room a positive force for good citizenship in her community. Becoming thoroly well equipped for her work she will bring the best people in her field of labor into hearty sympathy with her principles and so, when Children's Book Week offers itself as a publicity opportunity, she will use it so effectively that the influence of the library for good may be felt to the remotest corner of her community."

The Children's Book Shelf for 1921 will be out in October and every library in the state should have copies of this at least for use in building up their own juvenile collection if not for distribution among patrons. This will be for sale by the Publishers' Weekly Company, 62 West 45 St., New York City at fifteen cents apiece, or \$6.00 for 100 copies.

CHANGES ON THE COMMISSION STAFF.

Miss Miriam Netter, who last spring was released for six months by the Warsaw Public Library Board to assist the Commission, resigned at the close of the Summer School and returned to the Warsaw library. Her place is taken by Miss Ruth F. Stevens of Franklin, Indiana, S. S. '21 and a former member of the staff of the Peru Public Library.

October 1st the Commission staff was strengthened by the addition of Miss Della Frances Northey, a University of Illinois Library School graduate, who has just resigned as librarian of the Public Library at Mankato, Minn. Miss Northey, who was

formerly in charge of county libraries in Oregon and California, will have charge of the work with high school and state institution libraries. About fifteen high schools have already applied for assistance in organizing their collections, and a number of calls have also come from public libraries which have taken the responsibility of organizing the local school library as a part of their community obligation.

LIBRARY EXPERIENCES WITH 1921 TAX AMENDMENTS.

The 1921 tax legislation did not result in any such widespread difficulty as to library taxes as the 1919 legislation caused. In 1919 the Board of Tax Commissioners reviewed all rates and cut two-thirds of the libraries in the state. This year the Tax Board was only empowered to review such rates as were brought before them by protest of ten tax payers affected by any tax rate. It seems very peculiar that in view of the great outcry as to high taxes, less than fifty such protests should be filed in all of Indiana altho there are close to five thousand taxing units in the state.

Unfortunately the Tax Board in most cases made cuts wherever protests were filed. This was especially true of the protests against library rates, six of which were filed affecting four institutions, East Chicago, Evansville and Vanderburgh County, Logansport and Cass County, and North Manchester. Concerning the East Chicago protest and its results no information is available. Later information reports a cut from 10 cents to 8 cents in the Tremont Public Library pay.

The Evansville library protests were filed by a group of city tax payers who filed similar protests against every rate which they thought affected their taxes. As a result their protest of the county library tax was thrown out of court as this did not affect them at all. The city library rate had been fixed by the library board at eight cents to cover the needs of the institution and to repay funds borrowed on the advice of Mr. Sims who spoke for the Tax Board two

years ago and urged this solution then for fiscal difficulties pending the tax readjustment. However present members of the Tax Board were not pleased with Mr. Sims' counsel and refused to approve it in action. As a result the Evansville city library tax was cut to the six cent rate levied last year in spite of a lower valuation and the board must economize severely and cripple the service while repaying the borrowed funds. This in spite of the fact that any taxing unit may under the law borrow up to \$5,000 for temporary obligations without consulting the Tax Board.

The Logansport-Cass County Library was seriously crippled by the rate slashing two years ago and last year levied eight cents in town and four in the county to make up its deficiency. This left several thousand dollars on hand which the board planned to spend for badly needed stacks and more assistance, levying for the coming year only six cents in town and three cents in county. In spite of this 25 percent reduction in rate, a faction antagonistic to the school board protested all school levies. As the Logansport Library is in charge of the school board, both the city and county rates were affected and the board finally decided to do without needed material and reduced the rates still further to 4½ cents in town and 2½ cents in the county. As a result of this compromise no hearing was held on the library rate.

The library most unfortunately and seriously affected by the Tax Board action was that of North Manchester, serving a town and township population of 5,000 in Wabash County. Here the library board in September 1920 fixed a tax rate of one-half a mill (five cents per \$100) and so certified it to the county auditor. Some one in the auditor's office placed this on the tax duplicate as two cents instead of five and the error was not discovered till this past spring when taxes were collected and the library learned they would have \$765 to maintain the institution for the current year instead of the \$1,900 which was needed. The county auditor admitted that the fault lay in his office and promised to help rec-

tify it if possible, but could do nothing at so late a date. The board therefore planned to borrow funds to meet the deficit temporarily and levied a tax of eight cents to cover this. But a group of taxpayers regardless of needs or reason protested this raise from two cents to eight cents and the tax board cut the rate to four cents, thus allowing less than \$2,300 for two years' work. Large city libraries can trim service if need be, but small libraries have practically nothing to trim from. What is the use of having library boards which plan the work and try to render good service to their communities if a representative of the tax board (not even a member) can cut an already modest budget quite in two. The result is disastrous for any sort of efficient service in North Manchester even tho the township does contribute approximately the same sum in addition.

WHAT OF YOUR REFERENCE WORK?

By Linda M. Clatworthy, Librarian of the University of Denver.

Harlan P. Douglass in his very illuminating book "The little town", dismisses the town library thus: "In towns where libraries exist they are harmless and as yet largely purposeless. They reflect in the main the fine old bookish habit which regarded culture as a personal accomplishment sometimes added to the appreciation of life. The boy curious concerning stars and the club essayist required to write upon art uses the library; otherwise it is a place of popular magazines and light fiction. . . . It is a far cry from such an agency of culture to the thought of the library as an available collection of information whereby the community may educate itself in what it ought to do."

Are libraries "purposeless"? Not those whose librarians and trustees are in the current of present day library progress and ideals. For the up-to-date library has some very definite purposes and a sure place in the community life and among the commu-

nity institutions. It is a pity that recent sociological literature does not more often recognize this. Our own lack of expression of our professional aims and methods is partly responsible for this misunderstanding. Another reason may be that each writer sees the library from limited personal experience and from his own individual viewpoint and not as an institution functioning for all the community. When he studied community civics in high school or rural sociology in college or perhaps pursued some social service course in the theological seminary the library received scant attention, partly because there was no literature available and partly because the local library did not make the connection. I doubt if the Rev. Mr. Douglass has ever had the best type of public library brought to his attention intelligently and sympathetically, or whether Mr. Sinclair Lewis was ever in one.

But to bring the accusation closer. Is your library purposeless? To develop the reading habit and make books one of the vital elements in recreation and culture, ministering as one of the spiritual forces of life, has long been our aim. But there is another aim, too often neglected and so neglected that such criticism as Mr. Douglass' has often been deserved, and that is the developing and meeting of the "finding habit." This is reference work and marks the second great function of the library—to serve as an attractive source of authoritative information.

As foundation for the "finding habit" there must be recognized the "seeking habit." Curiosity is a normal and healthy human characteristic and unless it has been repressed and discouraged by the way it has been met there is a perfectly natural and wholesome curiosity about the things of this world especially among the youth, the workers, and the public-minded. Children learn by asking questions of people. Adult education proceeds largely by asking in print. As life proceeds we learn thus indirectly more than we possibly can by personal experience. We hire specialists as adult local leaders in theology, law, medi-

cine and agriculture, but in most other matters we are dependent upon print and pictures, upon indirect teaching, to acquire the knowledge upon which we base our preparedness to live and to work and to vote. But this "seeking habit" needs to be carefully and skillfully encouraged in the young. Lack of supply, difficulty in securing, unattractiveness of material, out-of-date or unauthoritative information kills interest. Most people, if not trained to use books and libraries, never know that they can have their questions answered and the senses of many are dulled by ignorance.

If your library is not being used for reference it may be the fault of the people and the schools but it is equally likely to be the fault of the library management; certainly no one party to the situation is entirely blameless.

How can you go about developing your service in this respect? May I make, first, a few housekeeping suggestions? The hospitality of some homes may often be traced primarily to the ready entrance they offer and to their atmosphere. Mere physical conditions may indirectly account for much that results in spiritual differences to those who enter.

Can there not be a better arrangement of the library interior and books? Bring out into sight the strictly reference books and magazines and their indexes. Place them together, if possible, reserving one of the general reading rooms or a corner of one for reference use, with comfortable chairs and good light, away from the noise of passers by. Dark, crowded stacks do not whet one's curiosity. Neither do scrupulously bare walls and an empty reading room, with only current magazines in sight. Sometimes, too, the desire for information vanishes in direct ratio to the difficulty and red tape encountered in finding the answer.

Often one would really prefer to find the answer oneself if the books and indexes and catalog were convenient in a quiet corner. Occasionally, too, there may be a natural reticence which hesitates to ask the

book guardian concerning the subject nearest one's heart, especially if it is not yet very clear even to the searcher.

The amount of dead wood on the shelves under a given subject is often discouraging, for the searcher does not quickly differentiate the out-of-date and unimportant material from the vital and authoritative. Discard or rearrange old public documents not contributing in any way to the usefulness of the library or the interests of the town. Carry some of the sets of administrative reports of government bureaus to the basement storage shelves, or, better still, return them to Washington. The time is long past when a book is valuable just because it is a book. The annual output of the federal government printing presses, distributed free of charge, could alone easily fill a small library in one year. Why retain old books which are not used when each one takes the shelf room of a more recent and better publication besides discouraging the student? Discard superseded editions and in fact all antedated sources of information if at all possible to replace them or if there is danger of their doing more damage by their misinformation than by their absence.

Study the town and see that the shelves are fairly well supplied with interesting and reliable material on its natural and perennial interests. Know the industries and trades represented, some of the fads and hobbies, the school courses of study, and the topics the clubs and debating societies and churches would take up if they had material upon them. Consider the geographic and climatic conditions of the town, its recreational and civic interests and needs. Make your book collection minister to all the legitimate activities of the community and supplement them in every possible way.

There are of course some books which have been definitely constructed for quick reference work and certain outstanding ones need to be available to the public in every library which aspires to meet speedily a wide variety of questions.

But while it is customary to segregate

these so called "reference books" in the reference room, they do not by any means constitute the chief reference resources of the library.

If the general collection has been carefully selected, probably there is scarcely a book which cannot at some time be used for information. Even most of the fiction has a subject value, whether historical, biographical, problem novel or with setting of special time, place, or social environment. If the subject contribution of your fiction has not been brought out by subject cards in your catalog, afford, if possible, a good annotated list such as that of the H. W. Wilson Co., in the Standard Library series or, better still, Dr. E. A. Baker's "Guide to the best fiction in English" (pub. by Macmillan at \$6.00). In making up the new book lists always consider adding to the permanent reference resources of the library as well as meeting the demand for recreational reading.

Of course to get really full reference service out of your library all non-fiction should be classified by subject and a dictionary card catalog provided by author, title, and subject. The more skillfully and intelligently this is done, the more accessible will be the library's resources on any given topic. Parts of books and pamphlet material should be indexed as well as whole books. The difference between the subject value of the classification and the catalog is that while the classification only provides one place for the book a subject card can be provided for every bit of information contained, while skilful cross-indexing organizes the material and puts the user into possession of the keys. Many libraries have not been able to secure this thorough library school cataloging and to these the Public Library Commission will give aid in classification and in the supervising of the preparation of fiction cards and author cards for non-fiction. Such work needs to be constantly supplemented by expert bibliographical helps to get the full value out of the collection.

There is space to speak but in passing of other reference material not in books.

Pamphlets and bulletins and other unbound material are usually of more value for current information than the more leisurely and dignified bound book. There are countless agencies today busily engaged in preparing and distributing information on a wide variety of topics. In such subjects as home economics, agriculture, public health, personal hygiene, one scarcely needs to purchase expensive books as there are state and federal agencies issuing such valuable material free. See the classified lists of the U. S. Supt. of documents, also occasional selected lists in "The Booklist" and full record in the Cumulative Book Index. All pamphlets that are to be used should be treated in every respect as books.

From the newspapers can be clipped valuable articles on subjects for which the library thinks there may be call. The best file for clippings is the U-File-M sold by the company of that name in Syracuse, N. Y.

Pictures of artistic and informational value often form a desirable adjunct to the reference resources of the library to be used in supplementing art or civics or history courses in high school or clubs.

Conclusion: But, some pessimist may say, a librarian may be as busy as the bee in collecting and arranging her information for the use of the town and yet have no calls for it. Many have been satisfied to say this and lie down on their jobs again, content to "give the people what they want"—recreational reading only.

But, as Mary Antin once wrote me in a letter I greatly cherish "Library work as it is understood by the best librarians today ranks with the highest movements afoot for the fulfillment of the gospel of democracy. It is an aggressive missionary work, the kind that goes out to meet souls to save and does not wait behind the desk for the clock to strike the hour."

The country weekly with its news of the day and the magazines of national circulation come to the homes of the people. The library's information is locked up in a fire-proof building most of the hours of the week. A trip of some distance is neces-

sary and attention to hours and to library cards, on the part of the enquirer. These difficulties are present, no matter how well equipped the library is, when once the searcher gets to it. Therefore it is all the more necessary that a definite policy be adopted by the librarian and library board to let the people know what is available, and that a continuous advertising system be adopted. One may forget the minister all one's life but he is sure to be remembered when death occurs, for one is absolutely sure he will participate at the funeral. One may do without a blacksmith a long time, but if one rides or works a horse there is sure to come a day when his services will be needed. Necessity drives us to the sources of supply when the need comes. We librarians have got to make it a part of our business to let the people know what they can expect to get from us, when the desire comes. Then if we are not remembered it will at least not be our fault. Too often library advertising is of the nature that suggests we are wanting to advertise ourselves or our activities rather than the kind of service we are prepared to render. Most people do not really know and have no way of knowing what there is of practical helpfulness in the town library for them.

Bulletin boards both within and without the library, book notes in the local paper, notice of special service available for the club and grange, the institute and the fair, for church meetings and lodges, real co-operation with the schools and with the local mills and offices and stores—every agency that occurs to a live librarian and the members of her board should be used. There is no space to describe them here. Sufficient to suggest that there is more "copy" in the town library than most newspapers dream of, or librarians either.

Reference service should not be limited to the town's resources or even to print. It should be possible, if we use up to the limit of its possibilities the state system of libraries to bring any bit of information desired to the door of any inquiring resident of the

town. Here is where the librarian counts even more than her books and the organization of her book collection even more than the mere possession of hundreds of volumes, which do not in themselves constitute a public library worthy to rank as an integral part of our educational system.

A concluding word about the librarian. She who aspires to do adequate reference work and thus prove the worth of her library to the town must be a growing librarian, one who is still learning, herself, as well as anxious to serve others. She must be sympathetic with their desire for information whether the subject appeals to her personally or not. She must have a zest for the pursuit of knowledge, be resourceful, indefatigable.

The "live" and efficient librarian will create a "live" library, and as the electric current of ideas and ideals is given a medium through which it may reach individual lives, no matter how isolated or submerged in "things," the whole community may be made gradually to feel the impulse and your town library will become what Mr. Douglass calls "an emerging institution of civic intelligence," as many have long been. This vision should glorify our daily task and make us realize still more deeply the high purposes of our calling.

Re printed from the Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries, September, 1921.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL.

The following paragraphs quoted from the New Jersey Library Bulletin, May, 1921, offer food for thought for Indiana librarians as well.

"In consultation with teachers the statement was made that while most libraries did want to be of service to the schools and to help the teachers, very few librarians knew anything of modern educational methods, of what the teachers were trying to do, or of school problems sufficiently to know how the library could fit in with the school.

This accusation was heatedly repudiated by the librarian present but investigation left her sadder and wiser and made her wish that she had not been quite so positive as to the librarian's intelligent knowledge of school needs and child psychology. It does seem to be the truth in a large majority of cases that librarians who are eager to serve the schools do not even understand what is meant by the terms so much used in the schools of today—project work, motivation, socialized recitation and socializing the child.

Yet upon these is laid the very foundation of teaching children the use of books and how to derive thought from the printed page and how to reason therefrom. It is through the use of these methods that the library and the school can co-operate to the greatest advantage; as without books other than textbooks neither motivation, socialization nor project work can be put in practice.

To give the school standpoint a rural teacher whose success in teaching reading has acquired state-wide fame was asked to write the story of how she taught the children to like books and to read so well. A group of teachers were asked to suggest a few books that would help librarians to know what the schools are doing, and a few notes from schools are given to show how they are working. Let's get outside and find out what the people the library is trying to help are doing and what they are thinking."

Recommended Books.

Smith—All the children of all the people.
 Dewey—New schools for old.
 Whitney—Socialized recitation.
 McMurry—Teaching by project.
 Mackie—Education through adolescence.
 Wilson—Motivation of school work.
 Kirkpatrick—Imagination and its place in education.
 James—Talks to teachers.
 Articles in recent numbers of *Atlantic Monthly* on phases of education.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY STUDY.

The librarian who has to give first aid to many youthful patrons each school year will be glad to have the following suggestions on "How to study in your library" which may be passed on to the students. The paragraphs are taken from a leaflet issued by the Indianapolis Public Library and prepared by Miss Kate Dismoor of the Teachers' Special Library Branch.

What to Study.

Outside reading assigned in classes

Note carefully

Subjects assigned to be looked up

Teacher's comments

Suggested references, starring* those of greatest importance.

Effective reference work depends upon a clear idea of what is the real purpose of this additional reading. Appreciate it as an opportunity to learn something new and interesting. Thus you will become interesting to others.

Good reading pays.

Supplementary reading, textbook references

Examine each new book

Learn how to use the

Table of contents

Index

Footnotes

Title page and introduction

Marginal notes

Maps and illustrations.

These are important devices for your assistance, which if used will make books your tools. Learn to have "book using skill." Make it a habit.

When to Study.

Plan for yourself a daily program. Decide what to do each study hour during the day. Reserve your time in the library for work requiring the use of dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases and other reference books. Read good things regularly.

How to Study.

Learn to appreciate the value of limited time. Begin at once. Each day aim to do your work not only better, but more quickly. Attack your work with cheerfulness and determination. Concentrate on it. Learn to sweep through references you have found for the important points in them. Go through all the references you have at hand in this way. If you find that you have material which you want to use, re-read it to master details. While re-reading take any notes you may need, for you now know what you want and are ready to organize your information. Care should be taken to note the authors and titles from which references have been taken and the page on which the material was found, for there will then be no time lost when it is necessary to consult the reference again.

Practical Application.

Apply the facts you learn in school to your daily life. Discuss them with your family and friends. Keep track of what the newspapers and magazines say about the subjects you are studying. It is of great importance that you know how to study, where to find material that you want and how to organize information. Learn to use your library. Thus you will master "the hinging of school and after-school days", and become your own instructor.

**CO-OPERATION WITH SCHOOLS IN
LIGONIER.**

Mrs. Lena Stansbury, librarian of the Ligonier Public Library, and incidentally President of the Ligonier School Board, has sent to the Commission copies of two new blanks now used by the Ligonier library. The first is to be used by the teachers in reporting book and subject assignments to the librarian, and the second is a form for requesting specific books. These blanks are here shown for the information of interested librarians.

1. Assignment slip.

.....School
.....192...

To the Librarian:

I have assigned to a class of.....pupils
the following:

(book) Author

Title

(subject)

They will need the material.....days.

.....weeks.

.....Teacher

.....Grade

2. Book request.
**LIGONIER—PERRY TOWNSHIP PUBLIC
SCHOOLS**
Public Library Requisition

Under terms of resolution passed by the Library Board on March 7, 1911, I should like to have the following books for use in my school:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Please deliver above volumes to bearer.

Respectfully,

.....Teacher

Approved:

.....Supt. Schools.

Date..... Requisition No.....

**PUBLICITY WORK IN THE COUNTY
LIBRARY.**

A bootblack stand that I patronize has an illuminated text in plain sight that carries the legend, "We sell service." I sometimes think that we could sum up the question of publicity in relation to the county library in the slogan, "We give service." Just how to make this service known

throughout every part of the county is the problem of each librarian. When pressed for her secret of publicity, each one replies, "Oh, we do nothing at all new," or "We just do the same old things and want to know of something new." But there is nothing new under the sun and the chances are that if one librarian has thought of something quite new to her, another librarian may have been using this same idea for some time before.

So it is hardly with an idea of offering anything entirely new that this review is made, but rather with the hope that all may take courage and see how much is really being done in this line. Possibly the most important avenue is through the local press; every librarian knows the very great value and help to be had from her papers especially if she has the knack of writing copy that pleases the editor. Interesting items, statistics snappily written, trips taken, reviews of recent books, a library corner—all these as far as time allows are approaches to the reading public.

By making friends with the teachers both by visits to the schools and as far as possible socially; telling stories while visiting schools; making visits with the County Superintendent or County Nurse; having displays at annual institutes; and by pages of instruction in the annual course of study are the important methods to reach the school public. The few pages of instruction in the Year-book issued annually in our county has been one of our best helps in simplifying the school service.

The opportunities of working with the clubs are many; from the outlining of programs to the very filling in on these same programs with our own efforts, we have the chance to make the club women our friends and to have our work advertised far and near through them. No effort should be spared in their behalf.

At the county fairs and institutes, librarians have their chance to display all their inventive and artistic ability. It may be by a decorative machine in a parade; by a booth at the fair with large map showing

location of branches and with the legend, "Are you on this map?" or, the Gaylord posters may be scattered throughout other booths, or gay posters with limericks to suit the locality having the exhibit. At one of our county affairs we had the place so dotted with attractive posters and the Gaylord cards that we soon heard the comment that the county library seemed to be everywhere. A sand table with a miniature farm, with animals in the fields, connected by colored cord to the shelf of books representing the county library will draw endless inquiries and exclamations of "I didn't know that you had that kind of books." At our own Farm Bureau Fair we had a glass hive of bees in our booth with a shelf of books on bees near by; this exhibit was crowded all the time. The immediate result may not be apparent in such an exhibit but in the end all the work is justified.

Advantage should be taken of the position of the library to use all possible outward methods of sight advertising—a good sign over the library; the county sign; an electric sign when open in the evening; a street window display when convenient; an out-of-door showcase where that is possible; Gaylord posters in all available places, changed once in a while; pictures of the branches displayed at intervals. "Never miss a chance" might be the motto chosen.

Through the books themselves a few methods are used in different libraries. A few have chosen bookplates for their artistic appearance, others have used them strictly as advertisement of the library's wares. This latter method serves as a suggestion that the library has books on many subjects and not as a warning of penalty for infringement of rules. A label on the outside of a book is not in the least degree ornamental but in our library we consider it one of the best and most subtle methods of advertising we use. It is an ever-present reminder that the book is from the county library; sweeping or dusting, the housewife is reminded that the book is from the county library; on trains one sees someone reading a book from the county

library; children on the streets going home from school carry books labeled "county library." In no other way can the name COUNTY LIBRARY be carried so far and wide and we would give up almost anything else rather than our library label. At greater cost a more attractive label might be designed but the first thought was utility, or in advertising parlance, to have it "hit you in the eye."

By the use of a duplicator time and printing may be saved and many more means used to get messages over to the public than if printing alone were relied upon. Lists to mail without envelopes but simply folded and addressed is one method; reports for each custodian each month would be easy with a duplicator; review notes in books or lists to be slipped in books; recent accessions and, if an artist happens to be on the staff, many attractive special notices may be sent broadcast.

Even though you may advertise and advertise, there will still be people in your county who do not know the far reaching policy of the county library, and it is to these people that you must address yourselves.

MRS. ALICE G. WHITBECK,
Librarian, Contra Costa County Free
Library, Martinez, California.

A CHAPTER—NOT THE LAST—IN THE HISTORY OF THE NOBLESVILLE- HAMILTON COUNTY LIBRARY.

It may be stated without possibility of contradiction that no library staff in Indiana had such a strenuous and aggravating September as that which Miss Lulu M. Miesse and her assistants, Miss Jeanette Williamson and Miss Esther Heinzman lived thru. The final act of the tragi-comic farce was the refusal of the county commissioners to make a tax levy for the county service during the coming year.

The events leading up to this decision would make possible a varied commentary concerning rural human nature in eastern Hamilton County. Personal grievances,

political influences, high taxes, reduced incomes, downright misrepresentation, and finally a tendency to stampede did the work. No law is strong enough to protect those who will not stand up for their rights. For the past year and a half the county service has been bitterly opposed by a faction in one of the four townships served by the library, led by the township trustee and a wealthy, economical farmer who was one of those who petitioned for the establishment of the service in the first place. The following quotation from a Noblesville paper makes comment superfluous. "The trustee of White River township has submitted a proposition to the people of his township. . . . He proposes to distribute books to every house in the township in an automobile truck if they will pay him an annual salary equal to the amount of taxation which it has cost the township to be connected with the county library (\$1,700) and at the end of the year he says he will return \$500 of his salary to be used for the purchase of books."

No sort of misrepresentation was too crude to use nor alas to find credence, for instance, the county library was said to be responsible for the death of a scarlet fever victim in a family which had not used books in three months. No books were allowed in any of the schools and the teachers were forbidden to use the library. (This in Indiana in 1921) Tenants were told they would be dispossessed of farms if they took books. The entire rise in taxes was laid at the door of the library service which cost the rural borrower just \$4 last year out of each \$150 actually paid in taxes. Arguments based on the small amounts paid as a library tax by the vast majority of individual residents made no impression in the face of the fact that the township paid the horrifying total of \$1,700 for the house to house service to 1,600 rural borrowers. For these and similar reasons Miss Miesse and her assistants were subjected to constant personal abuse and vituperation in portions of White River township.

In spite of this abuse and calumny the service continued as a large proportion of the residents appreciated the library and patronized it. Tho there had been an active campaign to persuade people to refuse books, when the matter of the levy came up before the county commissioners, only one of whom lived in the district served by the library, the library could show 35 percent of this township's residents still holding cards and 20 percent actually having 600 books in their homes. In the other townships where there was little antagonism the proportion of the users was much higher. In the face of this showing the commissioners declared that the tax would be levied.

Then came the final drive which destroyed the system. Groups of half a dozen men went from house to house demanding library books for returning, and also power of attorney to withdraw cards. Tenants were cowed by their defenseless position, small farmers by the threat of social boycott, ~~s-~~ books were collected and cards withdrawn until the library could not show 10 percent borrowing in White River township. The County Commissioners then announced that they would hold the matter open for the other two townships to similarly renounce the library service if they wished. Similar drives, largely engineered by the first group of opponents, were successful here and only the tax in Noblesville township was held.

The Noblesville Public Library is of course infinitely better equipped now to serve its own township residents as a result of the two years of cooperative service, and the only regret is that so promising an experiment in making available to the rural districts one of the city's social advantages has temporarily failed because of prejudice, selfishness and misrepresentation on the one hand and because of a failure to stand up for legal rights on the other. The entire affair is one further count of indictment against our present trustee system in educational affairs.

In closing we quote from a letter from Miss Miesse. "We are carrying our defeat with a smile tho it is hard work. We have sown the seed and hope to see the harvest later, as we are going to turn that defeat into victory in some other way."

WHY CLINTON LIBRARY HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION.

So many inquiries have come into the Commission office asking information concerning the large circulation figures of the Clinton Public Library that a statement as to methods was requested from Miss Mamie Martin, the librarian. The Clinton library serves, besides the town of Clinton, one of the most populous townships in the state, a township having numerous mining locations. This brings the total population served up to 18,578 altho the city figure is only 10,982. Miss Martin's statement follows:

"For one thing we buy a number of primers and readers for the little children; then we have had required reading through three schools from the third grade on up—at two of these schools the children are given time once a week to visit the school library. We have had too the past year special reading in the Junior High School, and have for years supplied all the books, except for the Freshman year, to the Senior High School. We renew books for teachers, Normal school students from here, and any one like club women or miners studying for examinations without their coming to the library, which seems to help in getting people to take books more readily. We circulate our magazines like books.

"Our town stations are run from the library here in town with two exceptions, one a one-room colored school and one where the teachers take charge in a small three-roomed school. The small amount the teachers are paid is a stimulus to their work in the township schools. We watch their work carefully and where it is not up to standard we make changes in the library."

ian either at once or when the new teacher comes. Every year we have some new ones and each time a few are unsuccessful but that seems to be inevitable. Our collections are always flexible and we always send out books requested as soon as the request can be filled. We have always had splendid cooperation from the trustees and school superintendents which of course has helped very much."

BOOK FINES REMITTED—BARGAIN WEEK.

The Muncie Public Library held a Bargain Week the middle of August at which overdue books might be returned without the payment of fines. As a result more than \$100 worth of books which had been out from a month to a year were returned. Twelve of the volumes had been out for more than six months.

CHOOSING BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

(Paragraphs from an article issued several years ago, by Edward W. Mumford, of the Penn Publishing Co.)

Every story cheap in quality, whether high or low in price, helps to make a cheap boy or girl, to lower the moral tone, to coarsen the character fibre, and turn the child away from what is fine, true, honest and worth while.

With the demand for lower prices has come an enormous output of juveniles sold within the limit of the child's own pocket money. They are purchased for Sunday-school libraries, although many of them are grotesquely out of keeping with the teachings of the school. Many a parent who would promptly take John out to the woodshed if he learned that the boy was collecting dime novels, himself frequently adds to John's library a book quite as bad.

Characteristics of Trashy Stories.

This book—the commonest purchase for a child of ten to fifteen today—is usually one

of a series (several pages in the body of the story advertise the other books of the set). Its infallible hero and his friends are invariably opposed by a despicable villain and an assistant who, although a little worse than the villain, is often reformed. The villain seldom reforms, as he is needed for the plot of the next book. The forces of vice and virtue invariably clash in the first chapter, and thereafter the villain stops at nothing that will injure the hero. If they are rival candidates for the position of pitcher on the school nine the hero may expect to be assaulted by thugs at night. If it is a girl's book the heroine (blonde) has a "dangerous enemy" (brunette) in the person of a rich schoolmate. The youthful villain, by the way, is almost invariably rich.

Books Hastily Written.

These characteristics sound unbelievably ridiculous but they are found in scores of such books. It is amazing how often the same old plots and themes, revamped with a few allusions to modern boats, airships and other inventions, pass muster as new stories. They are, of course, cheaply and therefore, hastily written. One writer produced recently in one year fifteen new books of this kind. Another well-known author easily surpasses this annual output by frank use of the factory method, outlining the plots, incidents and characters to a corps of assistants, who submit their work for his final revision.

The Indictment Against Harmful Juvenile Stories.

Now the final verdict of the book-buyer depends upon his vote on certain counts in the indictment against such stories.

Do we wish our boys and girls to think straight?

These poor juveniles distort facts, make impossible feats possible. The young hero of one series builds and runs an airship with sleeping berths and automatic control, has miraculous escapes from earthquake, hurricane and shipwreck, thwarts gangs of desperate men, captures bank robbers, rescues

beauty in distress, and presents to his sweetheart diamonds worth thousands of dollars. In another, boy aviators reach the south pole. In another "our hero" on a motorcycle jumps a fifteen-foot gap in a broken bridge. In another, two poor girls of fourteen and sixteen attend balls and yacht parties given by the exclusive set of Newport. In another a girl says she has a "perfectly crazy desire to excite love." Do such books help or hinder the development of a love for fact and the habit of straight thinking?

Shall we teach children that honesty is the best policy?

The hero in these juveniles often wins his point by lying, evasion or smart trickery.

Respect For Elders.

Should children learn to respect their elders?

The hero or heroine in the low-grade juveniles almost without exception is in opposition to some older person. The hero is always proved right. The parent or guardian, or other person in authority, is as invariably wrong. Does the constant repetition of this make for discipline among young people or the reverse?

Shall children be trained to respect learning?

In many modern stories of school and college life the teacher or professor is either a ridiculous butt for "pranks" (the advertising of such stories lays stress on the "pranks"), or is harsh, unjust and cruel, and is, therefor, very properly exposed by "our hero." In stories involving modern invention, such as airships, etc., the teacher becomes a "scientist," around whom most of the fun revolves. It is always the "scientist" who makes absurd predictions, who is looking for "fur-bearing pollywogs" at the South Pole, who falls overboard, or has the tar spilt over him. Science in these books stands either for modern magic or for thoroughly impractical nearsighted blundering. Is that the view you wish your boy or girl to have?

Good Language and Manners.

Should children be taught to speak correctly?

Will they learn the habit from books written in bad English with much objectionable slang and many coarse expressions?

It is desirable that our children should grow up well mannered?

What is the influence of books which show boys employed in coarse practical jokes, and girls in hoydenish midnight pranks? A noisy frolic of boys and girls on the street at night is expressly condoned in one of these volumes. "What they were doing might be considered exceedingly out of place by a few straight-laced persons;" says the author, "but boys and girls will have their fun, ever if it must sometimes be at the expense of other people."

Should our children's companions be carefully chosen?

Would you have your young people associated with a girl who would deliberately try to maim a companion by running into her while coasting; or a girl who would yell fire in a theater to stampede the audience; or a boy who, seeing another about to do a mean trick in a race, does it himself and does it first? Too many modern juveniles have such characters.

Is thoughtless, cruel mischief to be encouraged among children?

In one book of the sort we are discussing, "our hero" turns on the grocer's molasses barrel spigot, puts a "tic-tac" on a poor widow's window (the author commends the tic-tac and tells how to make it), frightens a woman teacher with a live mouse, puts glue on the minister's chair, and pulls over a ladder, injuring a man and a woman. How would you feel about the influence of such a book if you were the grocer?

Read What You Buy.

These are some of the characteristics by which the false and dangerous story may be detected. If every buyer of children's stories will read what he or she buys before putting it into the hands of children,

or into libraries for their use, such stories will be easily avoided. There should be, and is beginning to be, hearty co-operation between booksellers, parents, teachers, librarians, members of women's clubs, and all other enlightened influences in the community, to stem the tide of poor juvenile stories now on the market, and enlist public opinion on the side of literature that enriches and ennobles the child's mind. No parent or child lover should be content with "It may be poison but the boy likes it and it's cheap."

BROOKSTON LIBRARY—1921 KNEALE FUND LISTS.

Indiana librarians will remember the provisions governing the Ellen Ross Kneale Memorial Endowment for the Brookston Public Library, by which the interest on funds are annually expended, one-third on selected juvenile books and two-thirds on class books in some particular line. The library board decides what part of the collection they wish to strengthen each year and the Public Library Commission prepares lists from which the local board selects its titles. This year the juvenile list covers books for younger readers, while the class list includes biographies. The lists follow, the prices being taken from the 1921 Publishers' Trade List Annual.

BOOKS FOR YOUNGER READERS.

- Babbitt. Jataka tales. Century. \$1.25.
 Baldwin. Fairy reader. A. B. C. 52c.
 Blaisdell. Mother Goose children. Little. \$1.00.
 Other titles of equal merit by the same author for the same price are: "Polly and Dolly; Cherry Tree Children; Twilight Town; Pretty Polly Flinders; Rhymes and tales for children; Boy Blue and his friends; Tommy Tinker's book; Bunny Rabbit's diary.
 Brooke. Johnny Grow's garden. Warne. \$2.00.
 Bryant. Stories to tell the littlest ones. Houghton. \$1.60. School edition.
 Bryce. Fables from afar. Newson. 80c.
 Burgess. Old Mother West Wind. Little. \$1.20.
 Burgess. Mother West Wind's animal friends. Little. \$1.20.
 Crane. Baby's own Aesop. Warne. \$1.50.
 De Monvel. Joan of Arc. McKay. \$1.50.
 Deming. Indian child life. Stokes. \$2.75.

- Fox. Indian primer. A. B. C. 52c.
 Greenaway. Marigold garden. Warne. \$2.50.
 Grover. Overall boys in Switzerland. Rand. \$1.00.
 Grover. Sunbonnet babies in Holland. Rand. \$1.00.
 Lang. Jack the giant killer. Longmans. 68c.
 Lang. Little Red Riding Hood. Longmans. 68c.
 Le Mair. Grannie's little rhyme book. McKay. 75c.
 Le Mair. Our old nursery rhymes. McKay. \$3.00.
 Lefevre. The cock, the mouse and the little red hen; illus. by Tony Sarg. Jacobs. \$1.25.
 Lofting. Story of Doctor Dolittle. Stokes. \$2.25.
 Lucia. Peter and Polly in autumn. A. B. C. 60c.
 Other titles for the same price: Peter and Polly in spring; Peter and Polly in Summer; Peter and Polly in winter.
 Olcott. Bible stories to read and tell. Houghton. \$3.00.
 Paine. Arkansas bear. Altemus. \$1.50.
 Paine. Hollow tree and deep woods book. Harper. \$1.75.
 Phillips. Wee Ann. Houghton. \$1.50.
 Potter. Tale of Peter Rabbit. Warne. 75c.
 Skinner. Nursery tales from many lands. Scribner. 90c.
 Potter. Tale of Jemima Puddleduck. Warne. 75c.
 Smith. Arabella and Araminta. Small. \$1.00.
 Smith. Little Mother Goose; illus. by Jessie Wilcox Smith. Dodd. \$1.50.
 Wiggin. Pinafore palace. Grosset. \$1.00.

BIOGRAPHY LIST.

- Addams. Twenty years at Hull House. Macmillan. \$2.75.
 Antin. Promised land. Houghton. \$2.50.
 Barrie. Margaret Ogilvy. Scribner. \$1.50.
 Bigelow. William Cullen Bryant (American men of letters). Houghton. \$2.00.
 Bok. Americanization of Edward Bok. Scribner. \$3.00.
 Boswell. Life of Samuel Johnson. 2v. Everyman's ed. Reinforced cloth. ea \$1.35. Dutton. \$2.70.
 Breshkorsky. Little grandmother of the Russian revolution. Little. \$2.00.
 Carnegie. Autobiography. Houghton. \$5.00.
 Custer. Boots and saddles. Harper. \$1.90.
 Evans. A sailor's log. Appleton. \$4.00.
 Franklin. Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; illus. by E. Boyd Smith. Holt. \$2.25.
 Garland. Son of the middle border. Macmillan. \$2.75.
 Greenslet. James Russell Lowell, his life and work. (Amer. men of letters). Houghton. \$2.00.
 Hagedorn. Boy's life of Roosevelt. Harper. \$1.75.
 Higginson. John Greenleaf Whittier. (English men of letters. Amer. series). Macmillan. \$1.00.
 Higginson. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (Amer. men of letters). Houghton. \$2.00.

- Hudson. Far away and long ago. Dutton. \$3.00.
 Irving. Oliver Goldsmith. (Hudson ed.) Putnam. \$1.75.
 Keller. Story of my life. Grosset. \$1.00.
 Lockhart. Memoirs of the life of Sir Walter Scott. (Everyman ed. reinforced cloth). Dutton. \$1.35.
 Lodge. George Washington. 2v. (Amer. Statesmen) ea. \$2.00. Houghton. \$4.00.
 Meadowcroft. Boys life of Edison. Harper. \$1.75.
 Moses. Louisa May Alcott. Appleton. \$1.75.
 Muir. Story of my boyhood and youth. Houghton. \$3.25.
 Nicolay. Short life of Abraham Lincoln. Century. \$4.00.
 Palne. Boys life of Mark Twain. Harper. \$1.75.
 Palmer. Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. Houghton. \$2.00.
 Parker. An American Idyll. Atlantic. \$1.75.
 Ravage. American in the making; the life story of an immigrant. Harper. \$1.90.
 Richards. Florence Nightingale; the angel of the Crimea. Appleton. \$1.75.
 Rihbany. A far journey. Houghton. \$3.00.
 Rila. Making of an American (School ed.) Macmillan. 72c.
 Shaw. Story of pioneer. Harper. \$1.75.
 Strachey. Queen Victoria. Harcourt. \$5.00.
 Warner. Washington Irving. (Amer. men of letters). Houghton. \$2.00.
 Washington. Up from slavery. Doubleday. \$1.90.
 Woodberry. Nathaniel Hawthorne. (Amer. men of letters). Houghton. \$2.00.
 Woodberry. Ralph Waldo Emerson. (English men of letters. Amer. series). Macmillan. \$1.00.

AFFILIATION OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WITH THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

By changes made in the A. L. A. constitution and by-laws at the Colorado Springs and Swampscott meetings the basis of representation from state associations has been changed from ex-officio membership of the president to an elected delegate after a vote for affiliation and appointment of a committee of ten (A. L. A. members) to make such a request.

The following statement with a quotation from the constitution and by-laws has been received from the secretary of the A. L. A. and is printed here that those in attendance at the I. L. A. may be prepared to act intelligently in this matter:

A new basis for affiliation of a state or provincial library association with the American Library Association is provided by the constitution and by laws adopted by the A. L. A. at Swampscott.

It is stated that the council shall include one member from each association which complies with the provisions in the by-laws. (See constitution, section 22; also by-laws, section 9, which follow):

Delegates must be elected by the state association. (See by-laws, section 9).

No provision is made for the continuation of affiliation on the old basis. If the Indiana Library Association wishes to have an official connection with the A. L. A. it should:

1. Vote to become a chapter of the A. L. A. as provided for in the A. L. A. by-laws.
2. Appoint a committee consisting of ten members (who are also members of the A. L. A.) to request affiliation. (See by-laws, section 11).
3. Elect a delegate to the A. L. A. council and perhaps also an alternate.
4. Authorize the treasurer to pay the chapter dues to the A. L. A. for 1922 on the new (reduced) basis. (See by laws, section 4).

If the Indiana Library association affiliates with the A. L. A., as we sincerely hope it will, it becomes a "chapter" of the A. L. A. That means a somewhat closer and more official connection between the national and state or regional associations. It does not mean a change in the name of the state association, nor any less independent action on the part of the association.

Constitution.

Section 22. Membership. The council shall consist of the executive board, all ex-presidents of the association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies, fifty members elected by the association at large, and one member from each state, provincial or regional library association or club which complies with the conditions for such representation set forth in the by-laws.

BY-LAWS.

Section 4. Chapter Dues. Annual dues for each chapter shall be five dollars, and five cents for each member of the chapter in excess of fifty (formerly 10 cents).

Section 9. Each state, provincial, territorial association (or any association covering two or more such geographical divisions not having separate associations) which shall, according to the provisions of the by-laws of the association become a chapter of the A. L. A. shall be entitled to one delegate in the A. L. A. council.

Delegates shall be elected at meetings of the chapters, by the members of the chapter, to become members of the council to serve until next election of officers of the association. Terms of delegates shall be co-extensive with the term of the president of the association.

A SELECTION OF BOOKS IN GENERAL SCIENCE.

For young people and others young in scientific knowledge.

(Reprinted from Pratt Institute Quarterly Bulletin, Summer, 1921).

SCIENCE IN GENERAL.

- Fabre, J. H. C. The secret of everyday things. 1920.
 Gibson, C. R. Scientific ideas of today. 4th ed. 1913.
 Pepper, J. H. The boys playbook of science. 1912.
 Trafton, G. H. Science of home and community. 1919.
 Van Buskirk, E. F. and Smith E. L. The Science of everyday life. 1919.
 Williams, Archibald. How it works. 11th ed. rev. and enl.

ASTRONOMY.

- Clarke, E. C. Astronomy from a dipper. 1919.
 Hawks, Ellison. The boys book of astronomy. 1914.
 Lewis, I. E. Splendors of the sky. 1920.
 McKready, Kelvin. A beginners star-book. 1912.
 Martin, M. E. The friendly stars. 1907.
 Serviss, G. P. Astronomy with an opera glass. 1888.

PHYSICS.

- Adams, J. H. Harpers electricity book for boys. 1907.

- Bird, J. M. ed. Einsteins theories of relativity and gravitation. 1921.
 Bragg, Sir William. The world of sound. 1920.
 Collins, A. F. The magic of science; a book of scientific amusements which can be performed with simple apparatus. 1917.
 Duncan, R. K. The new knowledge; a popular account of the new physics and the new chemistry. 1905.
 Edelman, P. E. Experiments. 1914.
 Gibson, C. R. Scientific ideas of today; a popular account. 4th ed. 1913.
 Hopkins, G. M. Experimental science. 2v. 27th ed. 1918.
 Jackson, D. C. and J. P. Elementary book on electricity and magnetism and their applications. 1919.
 Meadowcroft, W. H. A-B-C of electricity. 1915.
 Mills, John. The realities of modern science. 1919.
 Shafer, D. C. Harpers beginning electricity. 1913.

CHEMISTRY.

- Bird, R. M. Modern science reader with special reference to chemistry. 1911.
 Collins, A. F. The amateur chemist. 1919.
 Cushman, A. S. Chemistry and civilization. 1920.
 Duncan, R. K. The chemistry of commerce. 1907.
 Duncan, R. K. Some chemical problems of today. 1911.
 Findlay, Alexander. Chemistry in the service of man. 1919.
 Hendrick, Ellwood. Everymans chemistry. 1917.
 Martin, Geoffrey. Triumphs and wonders of modern chemistry. 1919.
 Phillip, J. C. The romance of modern chemistry. 1918.
 Sadtler, S. S. Chemistry of familiar things. 1916.
 Slosson, E. E. Creative chemistry; descriptive of recent achievements. 1919.
 Vivian, Alfred. Everyday chemistry. 1920.

GEOLOGY, MINEROLOGY AND METEOROLOGY

- Dana, E. S. Minerals and how to study them. 2d. ed. 1896.
 Houston, E. J. The wonder book of volcanoes and earthquakes. 1907.
 Martin, E. C. Our own weather; a simple account. 1913.
 Norton, W. H. The elements of geology. 1905.
 Rogers, J. E. Earth and sky every child should know. 1913.
 Vorrill, A. H. Islands and their mysteries. 1920.
 Vorrill, A. H. The ocean and its mysteries. 1916.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

- Arnold, A. F. The sea beach at ebb tide; a guide to the study of the seaweeds and the lower animal life. 1903.
 Gibson, W. H. Eye spy, afield with nature. 1897.
 Hunter, G. W. A civic biology. 1914.
 Mayer, A. C. Sea-shore life. 1906.
 Miller, Mrs. M. F. (R) The brook book; a first acquaintance with the brook and its inhabitants. 1902.

- Sharp, D. L. A watcher in the woods. 1904.
 Stokes, A. C. Aquatic microscopy for beginners. 4th ed. rev. and enl. 1918.
 Thomson, J. A. The biology of the seasons. 1911.
 ——— Natural history studies. 1921.
 Verrill, A. H. Harpers book for young naturalists. 1913.
 Weed, C. M. Seeing nature first. 1913.

PLANT LIFE.

- Freeman, W. G. and Chandler, S. E. The world's commercial products. 1907.
 Gaye, Sellna. The world's great farm. 1910.
 Keeler, H. L. Our northern autumn. 1920.
 Parsons, Mrs. F. T. (S.) D. Plants and their children. 1896.
 Rogers, J. E. The book of useful plants. 1913.
 Sargent, F. L. Plants and their uses. 1913.
 Saunders, C. F. Useful wild plants of the U. S. and Canada. 1920.
 Weed, C. M. Seed travelers. 1902.

FLOWERS.

- Mathews, F. S. Field book of American wild flowers. 1902.
 Morley, H. W. Flowers and their friends. 1897.
 Parsons, Mrs. F. T. (S) D. According to season. New ed. enl. 1902.
 ——— How to know the wild flowers. 1893.
 Stack, F. W. Wild flowers every child should know, arranged according to color. 1909.
 Weed, C. M. Ten New England blossoms and their insect visitors. 1895.

TREES.

- Going, Maud. Our field and forest trees. 1916.
 Keeler, H. L. Our native trees and how to identify them. 1900.
 McFee, I. N. The tree book. 1919.
 Mathews, F. S. Field book of American trees and shrubs. 1915.
 Moon, F. F. The book of forestry. 1916.
 Weed, C. M. Our trees, how to know them. 5th ed. 1918.

ANIMAL LIFE.

- Duncan, F. M. How animals work. 1918.
 Protheroe, Ernest. New illustrated natural history of the world.
 Wood, Theodore. Natural history for young people. 1905.

INSECTS.

- Beard, D. C. The American boys' book of bugs, butterflies and beetles. 1915.
 Dickerson, N. C. Moths and butterflies. 1901.
 Fabre, J. H. C. The life and love of the insect. 1911.
 ——— Social life in the insect world. 1912.
 Lutz, F. E. Field book of insects. 1918.
 McCook, H. C. Ant communities and how they are governed. 1909.
 ——— Nature's craftsmen. 1907.
 Maeterlinck, Maurice. The life of the bee. 1919.
 Morley, M. W. The bee people. 1899.

- Patch, Edith. Hexapod papers. 1919.
 Patterson, A. J. The spinner family. 1913.
 Porter, Mrs. G. S. Moths of the Limberlost. 1912.
 Step, Edward. Insect artizans and their work. 1919.
 Weed, C. M. Nature biographies; the lives of some everyday butterflies, moths, grasshoppers and flies. 1901.

FISHES.

- Jordan, D. S. American food and game fishes. 1903.
 Nicholas, J. T. Fishes of the vicinity of New York City. 1918.
 Rhead, L. J. The book of fish and fishing. 1908.

BIRDS.

- Baynes, E. H. Wild bird guests. 1915.
 Bailey, Mrs. F. A. (M.) Birds of village and field; a bird book for beginners. 1898.
 Chapman, F. M. Bird-life; a guide to the study of our common birds. 1915.
 ——— Handbook of birds of eastern North America. 8th ed. red. 1912.
 ——— The warblers of Northern America. 1907.
 Chapman, F. H. What bird is that? A pocket museum. 1920.
 Gilmore, A. F. Birds of field, forest and park. 1919.
 Hoffman, Ralph. A guide to the birds of New England and eastern New York. 1910.
 Miller, Mrs. Harriet (M.) Second book of birds. 1901.
 Patch, Edith. Bird stories. 1921.
 Trafton, G. H. Bird friends. 1916.
 Wilbur, Harriette. Bird gossip. 1920.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL LIFE.

- Collins, A. F. and V. D. The wonders of natural history; a comprehensive account of man in the making and of prehistoric and present day animals. 1920.
 Jordan, D. S. and Kellogg, V. L. Evolution and animal life. 1907.
 Langford, George. Pic, the weapon-maker. 1920.
 Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. The monster-hunters. 1916.
 Schmucker, S. C. The meaning of evolution. 1913.
 Waterloo, Stanley. Story of Ab. 1905.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

- Camp, W. C. Handbook on health and how to keep it. 1920.
 Ferguson, H. W. A child's book of the teeth. 1919.
 Fisher, Irving and Fick, N. L. How to live; rules for healthful living. 1915.
 Gulick, L. H. The efficient life. 1907.
 Hyatt, T. P. The teeth and their care. 1906.
 Jewett, Mrs. Frances (G.) The next generation. 1914.
 Keith, Arthur. The engines of the human body. 1919.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

- Bishop, Farnham. The story of the submarine. 1916.
 Bond, A. R. Inventions of the great war. 1919.
 Darrow, F. L. A boy's own book of great inventions. 1914.
 Decker, W. F. The story of the engine. 1920.
 Gibson, C. R. The romance of scientific discovery. 1914.
 Howe, H. E. The new stone age. 1921.
 Lueckles, M. Artificial light; its influence upon civilisation. 1920.
 Moffett, Cleveland. A boy's book of wonders and inventions. 1919.
 Smith, L. Y. The romance of aircraft. 1919.
 Yerkes, R. M., ed. The new world of science; its development during the war. 1920.
- BIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.**
 Bachman, F. P. Great inventors and their inventions. 1918.
 Beebe, C. W. Jungle peace. 1918.
 Doubleday, Russell. Stories of inventors. 1911.
 Harwood, W. S. New creations in plant life; account of the life and work of Luther Burbank. 1919.
 Jones, F. A. Thomas Alva Edison. 1908.
 King, Clarence. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada. 1915.
 Mills, E. A. Waiting in the wilderness. 1921.
 Muir, John. The yosemite. 1912.
 Pumpelly, Raphael. Travels and adventures. 1920.
 Porter, Mrs. Gene (S.) Homing with the birds. 1919.
 Scoville, Samuel, Jr. Everyday adventures. 1920.
 Towers, W. K. Masters of space. 1917.

PERMANENT LOANS FROM TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

This month's list is largely composed of books returned from the Library War Service and of agriculture titles from the Commission shelves. It is regretted a number of these agriculture titles which also appeared on last quarters list were refused to some libraries who applied for them as no longer available. Such a refusal of course was made in good faith, but it developed several weeks later that several boxes of the missing titles had been misplaced in the course of a housecleaning. Since no record of the requests was kept when the letters were answered we were unable to rectify the mistake. Please apply again and we will hope to be more successful in filling orders. This is good reference ma-

terial and the Commission will be glad to send not more than ten titles to any library which asks for them and will refund postal charges.

- 331.8 Acorn, George. One of the multitude. 1912.
 631 Agee, Alva. Crops and methods for soil improvement. c1912.
 940.9 Allen, E. F. Keeping our fighters fit. c1918.
 025 American Library Association. List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs; 2d ed. rev. 1905.
 512 American School of Correspondence. Algebra, part I. c1911.
 Anderson, H. C. The improvisatore. n. d.
 352 Ashley, R. L. The new civics. c1917.
 Bailey, J. M. Life in Danbury. c1873.
 630 Bailey, L. H. Country life movement. c1911.
 634 Bailey, L. H. Pruning book; 2d ed. c1898.
 630 Bailey, L. H. State and the farmer. c1908.
 628 Baker, M. N. Municipal engineering and sanitation. c1901.
 Balestier, Wolcott. Benefits forgot. c1893.
 940.9 Baldwin, Harold. "Holding the line." c1918.
 327 Beer, G. L. The English-speaking peoples. c1917.
 910.4 Beesley, Lawrence. Loss of the SS. Titanic. c1912.
 940.9 Benjamin, Rene. Private Gaspard. c1916.
 940.9 Benson, E. F. Crescent and iron cross. c1918.
 613.7 Benson, E. F. and Miles, E. H. Daily training. 1903.
 914.7 Beveridge, A. J. Russian advance. c1903.
 940.9 Bishop, W. A. Winged warfare. c1918.
 621.19 Bolton, R. P. A municipal experiment. c1917.
 321 Bourne, George. Change in the village. 1912.
 352 Boynton, F. D. School civics. c1904.
 174 Brewster, E. T. Vocational guidance for the professions. c1917.
 630.7 Bricker, G. A. Teaching of agriculture in the high school. c1911.
 512 Brown, S. J. and Capron, Paul. Practical algebra. c1910.
 940.9 Bullitt, E. D. An uncensored diary from the central empires. c1917.
 330 Bullock, C. J. Study of economics. c1897.
 940.9 Buswell, Leslie. Ambulance No. 10. c1916.
 630 Butterfield, K. L. Chapters in rural progress. c1907.
 630 Butterfield, K. L. Country church and the rural problem. c1911.
 634.9 Canada. Commission of Conservation. First annual report. 1910.
 634.9 Canada. Commission of Conservation. Lands, fisheries and game. Minerals. 1911.

- 516 Candy, A. L. Elements of plane and solid analytic geometry. c1904.
- 511 Chancellor, W. E. Arithmetic for evening schools. c1904.
- Charles, Mrs. Early dawn. c1864.
- 940.9 Conscript 2989. c1918.
- 634.9 Covert, C. C. and Ellsworth, C. E. Water supply investigations in the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, 1907 and 1908. c1909.
- 940.9 Cramb, J. A. Germany and England. c1914.
- 630 Crozier, William and Henderson, Peter. How the farm pays. c1884.
- 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Carry on. c1917.
- 940.9 Dawson, Coningsby. Out to win. c1918.
- 336 Day, J. R. The raid on prosperity. c1907.
- 914.92 De Amicis, Edmondo. Holland and its people. c1880.
- 635 De Vries, Hugo. Plant-breeding. c1907.
- 851 Dixon, F. H. and Parmelee, J. H. War administration of the railways in the United States and Great Britain. c1918.
- 352 Dunn, A. W. Community and the citizen; rev. and enl. c1914.
- 333 Ely, R. T. and others. Foundations of national prosperity. c1917.
- 330 Ely, R. T. Outlines of economics. c1893.
- Ferrier, S. E. The inheritance. 2v. c1893.
- Ferrier, S. E. The marriage. 2v. c1893.
- 631 Fletcher, S. W. Soils. c1907.
- Franzos, K. E. For the right. 1888.
- 631 French, H. F. Farm drainage. c1884.
- 940.9 Friends of France. c1916.
- 635 Fuller, A. S. Propagation of plants. c1887.
- 320 Gelsner, K. F. Democracy versus autocracy. c1918.
- 628 Gerhard, W. P. Disposal of household wastes. c1890.
- 940.9 German deserter's war experience. c1917.
- 630 Gillette, J. M. Constructive rural sociology. c1913.
- 940.9 Gleason, A. H. and Gleason, H. H. Golden lads. c1916.
- Goodwin, M. W. Flint. c1897.
- 634.9 Gregory, M. H. Checking the waste. 1911.
- 635 Greiner, T. How to make the garden pay. c1890.
- 940.9 Hagedorn, Hermann. Where do you stand? c1918.
- 630 Hall, Bolton. Three acres and liberty. c1907.
- 940.9 Hankey, Donald. A student in arms. c1917.
- 070 Harrington, H. F. and Frankenberg, T. T. Essentials in journalism. c1912.
- 613.7 Hastings, W. W. Manual for physical measurements. c1901.
- 512 Hawkes, H. E. Advanced algebra. c1905.
- 940.9 Hay, Ian. First hundred thousand. n. d.
- 940.9 Hay, Ian. Getting together. c1917.
- 635 Henderson, Peter. Gardening for pleasure. c1887.
- 635 Henderson, Peter. Gardening for profit. c1886.
- 352 Hill, Mabel and Davis, Philip. Civics for new Americans. c1915.
- 630 Hill, T. E. Open door to independence. c1915.
- 658 Hollingworth, H. L. Advertising and selling. c1913.
- Howard, B. W. Guenn. c1883.
- 368 Huebner, S. S. Life insurance. c1915.
- 347.6 Huffcut, E. W. Elements of business law. c1917.
- 630 Hunt, T. F. How to choose a farm. c1906.
- 940.9 I accuse! c1915.
- 634 Jarchow, H. N. Forest planting. c1893.
- 613.7 Jenkin, A. F. Gymnastics. 1896.
- 633 Johnson, L. W. How crops grow. c1890.
- 338 Jones, J. W. Fur farming in Canada. 1914.
- 530 Kelvin, Lord & Tait, P. G. Elements of natural philosophy. 1912.
- 631 King, F. H. Irrigation and drainage. c1898.
- 631 King, F. H. The soil. c1895.
- 940.9 Knyvett, R. H. "Over there" with the Australians. c1918.
- 025.5 Kroeger, A. B. Guide to the study and use of reference books. c1902.
- 635 Landreth, Burnet. Market gardening. c1892.
- 443 Larousse, Pierre. Nouveau dictionnaire. 1905.
- 320.4 Lee, G. S. Crowds. c1913.
- 917.72 Levering, J. H. Historic Indiana. c1909.
- 940.9 Lintier, Paul. My .75. n. d.
- 336 Lough, W. H. Business finance. c1917.
- 940.9 Mack, Arthur. Shellproof Mack. c1918.
- 913.38 Mahaffy, J. P. Social life in Greece. 1898.
- 323.31 Mallock, W. H. Aristocracy and evolution. 1919.
- 630 Mann, A. R. Beginnings in agriculture. c1911.
- 512 Milne, W. J. Second course in algebra. c1915.
- 628.2 Metcalf, Leonard and Eddy, H. P. American sewerage practice. v. 2-3. c1915.
- 940.9 Musgrave, G. C. Under four flags for France. c1918.
- 633 Myrick, Herbert. Book of corn. c1903.
- 331 Nearing, Scott. Wages in the United States. c1911.
- 634.9 New York. Forest, fish and game Commission. Annual reports, 1904-1905-1906.
- 940.9 Nobbs, Gilbert. On the right of the British line. c1917.
- 658 Nystrom, P. H. Retail selling and store management. c1914.
- 940.9 O'Brien, Pat. Outwitting the Hun.
- 940.9 Odell, J. H. New spirit of the new army. c1918.
- 350 Ogg, F. A. Governments of Europe. c1913.

- 940.9 O'Sullivan, Mrs. Dennis. Harry Butters, R. F. A. c1917.
- 940.9 Peat, H. R. Private Peat. c1917.
- 341.1 Phelps, E. M. League of nations. (Handbook series). 1918.
- 634.9 Pinchot, Gifford. Conservation of natural resources. c1908.
- 940.9 Powell, E. A. Fighting in Flanders. c1914.
- 332.6 Pratt, S. S. Work of Wall Street. c1915.
- 630 Roberts, I. P. The farmstead. c1900.
- 631 Roberts, I. P. Fertility of the land. c1897.
- 511 Robinson, A. D. The arithmetic help. c1915.
- 660 Rogers, Allen. Elements of industrial chemistry. c1916.
- 339 Rowntree, B. S. Poverty. n. d.
- 335 St. Ledger, A. Australian socialism. 1909.
- 511 Saxelby, F. M. Practical arithmetic and mensuration. 1917.
- 336 Scott, W. A. Repudiation of state debts. c1893.
- 050 Severance, H. O. and Walsh, C. H. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the U. S. and Canada, 1909. c1908.
- 940.9 Sheahan, Henry. A volunteer poll. c1916.
- 634.9 Smith, H. M. Statistics of the fisheries of the interior waters of the U. S. 1898.
- 808.8 Speaker. Complete index of the Speaker. n. d.
- 511 Speer, W. W. Elementary arithmetic. c1897.
- 512 Stone, J. C. and Millis, J. F. Elementary algebra. c1911.
- 352 Talbot, Winthrop. Americanization. (Handbook series). 1917.
- 517 Taylor, J. M. Elements of the differential and integral calculus. 1902.
- 660 Thorp, F. H. Outlines of industrial chemistry; 3d ed. c1916.
- 872 Tyler, J. M. Growth and education. c1907.
- 634.9 U. S. Agricultural department. Forest products of the U. S. 1906.
- 940.9 Usher, R. G. Pan-Germanism. c1914.
- 342 Vincent, J. M. Government in Switzerland. c1900.
- 631 Vivian, Alfred. First principles of soil fertility. c1908.
- 631 Waring, G. E. Draining for profit. 1908.
- 628 Waring, G. E. Sanitary condition of city and country dwelling houses. 1898.
- Warren, Samuel. Ten thousand a year. n. d.
- 632 Weed, C. M. Farm friends and farm foes. c1910.
- 510.8 Wells, Webster. Six place logarithmic tables. c1891.
- 634.9 White, A. V. Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River. 1913.
- 940.9 Wile, F. W. Explaining the Britishers. c1919.

- 630 Wilson, W. H. Evolution of the country community.
- 937 Pelham, H. F. Outlines of Roman History. c1893.

PAMPHLETS.

One hundred and one famous poems.

PAMPHLET VOLUMES.

Farmers' Bulletins on Fruit and Berries.
Farmers' Bulletins on Farm Garden.
Farmers' Bulletin on Forage Crops.

JUST NOTES.

Librarians who are interested in aiding local school faculties to obtain the best possible results from high school libraries will do well to purchase from the A. L. A. Publishing Board, a copy of C. C. Certain's Standard library organization for secondary schools. Price, 40 cents.

One of the students at the Commission Summer School at Shortridge High School left behind a copy of the A. L. A. List of subject headings. The owner can obtain it by writing to the commission office.

The Library Commission has purchased for use in Indiana the set of thirteen attractive posters on county library work issued by the A. L. A. This will be on exhibition at the state Conference of Charities and Corrections and at the I. L. A. meeting and has been requested for an Evansville community fair early in November. Any county libraries, or libraries interested in county campaigns may borrow this exhibit for local use on application.

Early in the summer the distribution of books returned from the Library War Service was finally completed. 960 books in foreign languages were divided among the eighteen Indiana communities where the largest number of foreign speaking people reside. 450 of these books were French titles, and 175 more were Latin and Greek titles including perhaps 50 in modern Greek. The remainder were largely Italian, and Yiddish with a very few titles in Spanish and the Slavic languages.

There still remain on hand a large number of copies of a little French grammar entitled *My French companion*; edited by

E. Gourio, and a Modern Greek novel, Maria Magdalena, if any libraries desire these.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City, are offering for \$1 bound copies of the New International Year Books, 1908-16 formerly sold at \$5. This may indicate an approaching new edition of the new International Encyclopedia.

A very interesting biography list with annotations has just been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. It is a 70 page pamphlet and sells at fifty cents. The title "Viewpoints in biography" indicates its arrangement by groups. A few of the fifty-four chapter headings are: Adventures, Charming personalities, Childhood and youth, English country life, Gossip memoirs, Mid-Victorians, Nature lovers, Pioneer women, The West.

With the opening of school all our libraries have been confronted with the problem of providing the high school students with books on the required reading list. Mrs. Herbert of the LaGrange Public Library increased her supply of these titles by placing in the local newspapers a list of the titles with the supplementary information that these books were in great demand. An appeal to the public for donations from private libraries brought in a number of usable duplicates.

Librarians interested in co-operating with the State High School Discussion League will find E. M. Phelps' "Selected Articles on Immigration," published by H. W. Wilson, an excellent aid. The bibliography will serve as a guide to material in books and periodicals already in many libraries. Free and inexpensive material may be obtained by applying to some of the leagues and federations listed as publishing literature on immigration.

FREE MATERIAL.

Anderson Public Library. "The great game of business: a list of practical books." This list was compiled for distribution at the Anderson Rotary Club and other

business organizations. It has been very successful.

Cumulative Book Index. Bound annual volumes of list of books published during the years 1912-17 will be sent to any library willing to pay transportation. Apply to the Anderson Public Library.

Indiana: Department of Conservation. A very interesting "Map showing points of interest in Indiana" with information on hotels, trains and accommodations in State Parks has been issued by the Conservation Commission, No. 5 State House. This is a folding map, 14 by 22 inches in all and will be a distinct addition to the pamphlet collection of any library.

Levering, Julia Henderson. Historic Indiana, 1909. Through Mrs. Levering's generosity the Public Library Commission has about 75 copies of the 1909 edition of this standard work for distribution to libraries or branches desiring it.

Marion Public Library has a patron who offers to donate complete files of the Popular Science Monthly, 1900-1921, and Scientific American, 1900-1919, to any library which will pay packing and transportation charges.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Circular No. 98 (Revised) 1921. Housing farm poultry. 24 page pamphlet illustrated by 14 useful drawings with dimensions.

Readers Guide to periodical literature.

Darlington Public Library offers unbound partial circulations as follows: September 1916 and '17. June 1918, September 1919 and '20.

Bound annual volumes completely cumulated are offered by:

Anderson Public Library—1905-8, '10.

Carthage Public Library—1905-18.

U. S. Bureau of Education, in cooperation with the American Library Association. After war reading courses.

No. 12 Heroes of American democracy.

No. 14 Iron and steel, metallurgy and making.

No. 16 Machine shop work including welding.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers Bulletins.

No. 876, Making butter on the farm, 24 p.

No. 1192, Organization of rural community buildings, 42 p. A particularly useful pamphlet for use in towns of 3,000 or less.

No. 1198, Swarm control (Bees) 47 p.

No. 1199, Judging sheep, 23 p.

No. 1219, Floors and floor coverings, 36 p. Helpful and suggestive.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

Centerville.—The library and reading room established last December by the Womans Auxiliary of the township Farmers Institute, of which Miss Elizabeth Lashley is secretary, will henceforth be a regularly tax supported Public Library. The town subscription list was filed in September and board members appointed. A campaign for the township support petition will be carried on this winter. The library has been the recipient of a collection of books and pictures from the estate of James E. Reeves. Besides three hundred volumes the donation includes several etchings and engravings.

Edinburg. A public library organization was effected early in September and about \$1,000 was pledged to start the work. It was hoped that Blue River township would join with the city to support the library, but the mandating petition was not completed until the township tax rates had already been certified. However the newly appointed board, of which Mrs. John Hyde is President and R. K. Auxier secretary, plans to open a reading room in the near future after a book shower and to run the library for its first year on the proceeds of the town tax alone.

It is hoped that township levies may be obtained next year not only from Blue River Township, Johnson County, but from German and Nineveh Townships, Bartholomew County and Jackson Township in Shelby County as Edinburg is less than a mile from the boundaries of all four townships.

Hebron. The work on the new Carnegie building is progressing very satisfactorily. The contract was let in June, and advices the end of September reported the plastering and interior painting completed. The architects are Honeywell and Parker of Indianapolis and the building is being erected for \$14,000, \$4,000 of which was obtained through local contributions.

Linden. The new Carnegie Library building is practically completed now, though as yet the Commission has had no information as to the Library Boards plans for purchasing a book collection and starting service.

New Carlisle. The very attractive new home of the New Carlisle Public Library was dedicated June 24th. The building, which was designed by Mr. Ernest W. Young of South Bend, cost \$10,000, \$9,000 of which was given by the Carnegie Corporation and the remainder raised by public subscription.

The New Carlisle library dates back to 1898 when a group of young women organized a reading club known as the "C. C." club and planned for a public library for the town. In 1917 Mr. Arthur L. Hubbard of South Bend donated a lot for the library on the Main street right in the heart of the town, and the Carnegie appropriation was obtained. The war halted the erection of the building which was not started till 1920.

The dedication program, which was very interesting, included music by the Mishawaka Dodge Company Band, the invocation by the Rev. Mr. Ellenwood, addresses by J. W. Rittenger, Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce and Dr. C. A. Lippincott of South Bend. Following the formal part of the program an historical pageant was presented by a company of fifty persons, showing events in the history of the town from the days of Richard Carlisle, the fur trader, to the choosing of the town site, the establishment of the Collegiate Institute and other events leading up to the erection of the library.

North Judson. It is hoped that the new

building of the North Judson Public Library may be ready for occupancy by January 1st. The building, which was designed by Samuel Graig of Huntington is one of the last of the before-the-war Carnegie donations to be erected. It will cost \$14,000, \$4,000 of which was raised by public subscription. It is to be erected on a site one block back from the main street, just next to the new High School.

Summitville. A library association was organized in Summitville, Madison County, September 19th. Space has been granted the Association in the office of the Summitville News, and books from the Traveling Library Department of the Public Library Commission will be installed here for the use of the community. It is hoped that tax support from both town and township will be available another year. Mrs. Glen Lawrence is president of the Library Association and Mrs. Lewis Newberger, librarian.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Anderson. The Anderson Public Library has received as a gift from Mr. Edward Ronsheim a collection of about 300 rare coins. Many different countries are represented, and there are a number of very ancient coins, including one 700 B. C. There is also a small Babylonian tablet from a period about 2000 B. C. The U. S. collection includes a Pine Tree Schilling. A handsome display case has been provided and Mr. Ronsheim has made a classified list of the coins.

The library early in July placed a collection of books—fiction and non-fiction suitable for men—in the new Welfare House of the American Steel and Wire Mills. One of the men in the office will act as librarian.

The advertising resulting from the book campaign the last week in May brought in more than one thousand volumes and over \$300 in cash.

The Jewish Society of Anderson recently

presented the Public Library with a Baldwin piano for use in the Assembly room.

The Anderson library carried on a plan of summer reading for credits and diplomas in the juvenile department, similar to that used in the Indianapolis library. Franklin and Tipton libraries did similar work. Miss Wade of the Anderson Library, being chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the State Federation of Clubs, has been asked by the chairman of the Education Committee to prepare a course of juvenile summer reading which can be pushed by the Federation in all the towns of the state.

With the total of 10,065 persons borrowing books, the Anderson library has attained a goal set several years ago as a first objective. This mark which passes the 10,000 point was reached the week of July 19. The number of users of the library has been doubled in the last five years, and now the new goal of an average of not less than one card to every two persons in the city has been set.

Atlanta. The library is the recipient of two new pictures, the gift of Miss Eva Sinclair, an Atlanta artist. Both pictures are outdoor scenes, made especially for the children's room in the library.

Auburn. The Eckhart Public Library has been redecorated during the summer and is now very attractive in its new colors.

Brookville. The Public Library this year obtained a tax for cooperative service from the Brookville Library in Fairfield township. A branch has been placed in the town of Fairfield which is in charge of Mrs. C. B. Ware. Among other libraries obtaining aid from new townships are Butler, tax in Franklin Township, Columbia City, tax in Richland Township, Elkhart, tax in Baugo Township, Otterhein, tax in Medina Township, Warren County, Piercetown, \$100 appropriation from Monroe Township, South Whitley, tax in Washington Township.

Columbia City. The members of the library board and library staff gave a reception one evening during the Teachers'

ers and local school officials, in an effort to arouse additional interest in the library among the teachers of the county.

A library tax has been levied by Richland Township, the fourth township to join Columbia City in cooperative service.

Columbus. A new drinking fountain has been installed in the library and a better lighting system is planned for the near future.

The movie fans of the city, deprived of their usual amusement by the closing of the motion picture theaters during the summer, came to the library reading room in large numbers for their evening recreation.

Crawfordsville. The work of the library under the new separate library board is progressing very satisfactorily. The president of the board is Mrs. Ida Kahn Tannenbaum, and the secretary is C. H. Oldfather, vice-president of the Public Library Commission. Among the other members of the board are Miss Anna Willson, Supt. of schools and Mrs. J. L. Leonard, a graduate of the Western Reserve Library School at Cleveland.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Gertrude Munhall who has been acting librarian since Miss Beck's resignation three years ago, a new librarian has been appointed. Miss Gertrude Aiken, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School, has had experience in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana libraries. Miss Aiken helped with the organization of the Monon library and for a year was in charge of the Seymour Public Library.

Earlham College. Miss Maria Baxter of Richmond has presented the library of her father, William Baxter, to Earlham College. The library consists of books in the fields of literature, biography and history and aggregates about 1,500 volumes. In accordance with Miss Baxter's wishes an appropriate bookplate will be placed in each volume. The books of general value will be placed in the general college collection, but those of more rare binding will be placed in a special case. Prof. Harlow

Lindley, librarian of the college, considers this one of the most valuable donations the library has ever received.

Elkhart. The circulation of books at the library has been unusually large during the summer. Township service in Baugo and Concord townships is now well started and proving the success of the new book automobile, a recent gift of an Elkhart board member.

Fort Wayne. The county library work, under the direction of the county extension librarian, Miss Corinne Metz, started with an exhibit of a model branch library at the county fair at Huntertown. A survey of the county has been made to determine the locations of the twenty-five or more stations which will be placed throughout the townships at schools and other points accessible to the rural people. For the more isolated districts a book wagon with regular routes will be established later on.

Franklin. A map showing the location of all the libraries in Johnson county was prepared by Miss Edith Henderson, assistant at the public library, and put on display at the Johnson County Fair in the library exhibit tent. The eighteen stations of the Franklin library were also shown on the map.

Garrett. A series of events have been held during the summer for the benefit of the Public Library. On June 10th a rummage sale and fair with a parade and military band program was held, while on September 22nd a benefit ball game was played between the East Side and West Side business men.

Gary. The new branch at Chesterton was opened for service in a nicely remodeled and redecorated room in the Haverill building. Miss Bertha Grueb is in charge, and about 1,000 volumes have been placed in the station.

Goshen. For the accommodation of those who want the latest books of fiction quickly the library has started a rental collection of the newest books.

Hammond. A new station of the library

has been opened in the basement of the First Christian church. A collection of five hundred books has been placed there ready for circulation and Mrs. Elizabeth Barry has been assigned to take charge.

Indianapolis. The entrance examination for the library training course, covering general history, general literature and current events, was held September 29th. Those who passed the examination began their six months course of instruction October 10th.

The Irvington branch library is now open in its new location at 5427 East Washington Street.

The private library of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hitt, containing four hundred and fifty-five books were recently donated to the library. The books are especially valuable, some of them having been published in 1812. Also a number of rare books on the Civil War and early Indiana history are included in the collection.

Laporte. The library made use of a booth at the county fair as a means of publicity to the people of the entire county.

Lawrenceburg. The Public Library staff, Miss Corinne Tebbs and Miss Mary Boyd, assistant, conducted a Tag Day for advertising the library at the Dearborn County Fair. This was not a scheme for raising funds but for increasing the number of borrowers. The Democrat Printing Company of Madison is now selling the tags for similar celebrations elsewhere and advertising them as "A Hoosier idea."

Lebanon. The library has been redecorated and painted, inside and out during the summer, and is now much more attractive.

Ligonier. Mr. W. C. Palmer, of Bloomington, a former resident and superintendent of the public schools in Ligonier, has made a generous gift of books to the library. Books of and on literature, history and civil government, biography, books of teaching and textbooks are included in the gift.

Mrs. Mildred Goldsmith Welt of Detroit, one of the donors of the Goldsmith Memorial room, recently visited the library, and

in behalf of herself and her sisters, offered to place in the room anything which librarian and board decide is most needed.

Another gift of great value to the library is that of a thousand dollars from the estate of Isaac D. Straus, who died a few weeks ago in Chicago.

Logansport. A new branch for adult books was started at Lucerne, September 12th. Juvenile books are circulated at the schools from the book wagon.

At the Cass County Teachers' Institute a complete schedule of the Logansport Library book wagon for the month of September was presented to the teachers. The wagon visits each school on the day designated and by watching the schedule the teachers and pupils arrange to meet it and exchange their books.

Madison. Mr. Charles H. Rousch has presented the Library with a valuable set of books—the History of all nations; edited by Henry Cabot Lodge. Mrs. Elias J. Scott was the donor of another welcome collection.

The interest manifested in the new stations established throughout the county is very gratifying to library staff and board. The following stations have been opened: Hanover—Lee's store with Miss Lee as librarian. Kent—Unused school room, Mrs. L. L. Kloepper, librarian. Wirt—Mr. C. B. Hoeffling's store with Mr. Hoeffling librarian. North Madison—Boerner's store. Deputy—room in the bank, Miss Mary Robertson, librarian. Dupont—room in domestic science building, Miss Agnes Wilson, librarian. Canaan—Taylor's store, Mrs. Mamie Taylor, librarian. Brooksbury—McKay's store, Mrs. Mary Strickland, librarian. The interest was found to be especially strong in Dupont, and the patrons there are hoping to equip a reading room and have a real live working library. At a meeting recently held there, sentiment was expressed in favor of putting on a local book shower, making these gifts a part of the county library to be circulated through the county and obtaining some reference works for a per-

manent collection. The main branch at Madison stands ready to assist in every way possible in an enterprise of this kind, wherever this sentiment prevails. The following committee of Dupont ladies was selected to look after library interests in that community: Miss Agnes Wilson, chairman; Mesdames Ira McNutt, Arlie Rea, Wm. O'Neal, and John McConnell.

Marion. The remodeling and redecorating of the library during the summer have added greatly to its appearance and usefulness. The new skylight especially is a big improvement and gives the stack room a flood of sunlight during the day.

Muncie. A miniature library was a feature of the Delaware County fair, under the charge of Miss Lois Inglin of the Library extension department. Reading was provided and books circulated as at the regular library.

The Muncie library is still another Indiana library which has undergone repairs and redecoration during the month of August.

The library reports that bargain week at the circulation desk for the return of overdue books without the payment of fines was quite successful in securing many lost and overdue books.

North Vernon. The Jennings County Library at North Vernon and Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell the county librarian were paid quite a tribute by Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb in the "Hoosier Listening Post" column of the Indianapolis Star, October 12th. We quote from Mrs. Rabb's article:

"Some idea of the amount of reading done can be gathered from the fact that 4,884 volumes were, last year, circulated 51,290 times, a very unusual record. The county has twenty-eight stations, some of them in schools, some in creameries, some in country stores, in telephone exchanges, in churches, in homes. The home station is in Vernon, in the home of Miss Clara Harlow, an invalid, confined to her home, and contrary to all expectations, for the home station is rather frowned upon by authori-

ties in library work as not conducive to publicity and wide circulation, it has frequently a circulation of 1,000 volumes a month.

The librarian has, in the last year, made fifty visits and talks before county and city meetings; she has held in the library building, thirty-four story hours; has given four children's parties, and has held seventy-two county and city meetings in the building. She has also made talks at nearly every Sunday school convention held in the county, since she has realized that the church is the best center for giving the library message to the greatest number.

One of the librarian's methods of inducing people to read was to send out a leaflet, which she induced the Southern Indiana Telegraph and Telephone Company to print and mail out with their quarterly statements in July, and which has reached almost every home in the county. The leaflet is a long slip with the words at the top, "A word to the wise is sufficient," and below, "Greetings and good tidings to the rural citizens of Jennings County, Indiana." with Carlyle's words below, "The universities of today are collections of good books."

Below is the list of things the citizen should know about his county library—that it is free, that it offers free information on any subject, that it offers books to be read at home for pleasure and profit, that it gives telephone service in answering hard questions, that new novels and latest magazines are all to be had for the asking, that it will give ideas for business, home recreation or hobby; that the best is none too good for the children, and that the library will furnish it to them free; that their slacker land can be turned into productive soil by using the knowledge at hand in the library, that an extension library branch is in the neighborhood, and so on, with much information concerning the library and advice as to the usefulness of the books, all done with an attractive variety of printing, and in a way to invite the reading of the leaflet. With such methods it is no won-

der that the library has drawn patrons from the first.

Pendleton. The Public Library Board gave an interesting and profitable chicken pie supper for the community in the assembly room of the library. \$150 was cleared for the book fund of the library.

Rockport. A painting "The New England Dame School" was recently placed in the library as a memorial to Miss Anna Bartrim, the former librarian. It was presented by her mother, Mrs. Olive Bartrim.

Scottsburg. The Scott County Public Library made extensive use of a display booth at the County Fair September 20-23. Attractive posters of new books, magazines and collections were displayed. Publicity leaflets, giving location of rural stations in the county's townships and general library information were distributed each day from the booth. Great interest was manifested in the county map, showing extension work and in a large poster made by the librarian for the Child's Welfare Campaign. Registration cards were in evidence and many new patrons were obtained.

Tipton. The younger patrons of the library found the Adventures in Bookland very interesting during the summer. Twenty youngsters fulfilled requirements and were given diplomas. The course proved so popular that the librarian plans to repeat it next summer with an earlier start.

Vevay. Miss Dolly Armstrong gave one hundred books of fiction and a year's subscription to several magazines to the Florence station of the Switzerland County Library.

A story hour has been conducted by the members of the library staff at the main library each Saturday afternoon during the summer.

PERSONALS.

Ruth E. Adamson, S. S. '14, of the Evansville Public Library staff, has recently been elected school librarian at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

W. A. Alexander, dean of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, a graduate of I. U.,

has been elected librarian of the Indiana University Library. Mr. Alexander was a member of the Public Library Commission Training Class for Librarians in 1902.

Mrs. Barnes, S. S. '07, librarian of the Eckhart Public Library at Auburn, has recently resigned her position. Her place is now filled by the former assistant, Mrs. Charles Emanuel, S. S. '11, and Mrs. James Weeks is the new assistant.

Hilda Behse, S. S. '18, assistant librarian of the Mishawaka Public Library was married in June to Corwin Hartwick of Mishawaka. Mrs. Hartwick will continue her library work.

Gertrude Blanchard, formerly librarian of the Homewood Branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library has been given leave of absence to become Reference Librarian of the Notre Dame University of South Bend.

The death of W. E. Bogan, president of the Kirklin Library Board, occurred in September.

Lou Bonnell resigned her position as assistant in the Delphi Public Library and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Margaret Darragh.

Ruth Burlingame of the Evansville staff took the summer course at the University of Illinois Library School. Other Indiana students in the same class were Natalie Johnston, Maude Ritchie, Mildred Voelkel, and Marion Weil of Evansville, Maude Moore of Elwood and Willodeen Price of Lebanon.

Edna Carrell, S. S. '14, assistant at the Hartford City Public Library, has resigned to enter the Indiana Teachers' College at Indianapolis. Lucile Slater was elected to take her place in the library.

Mrs. S. G. Colby, S. S. '19, formerly librarian at Culver, is now second assistant at the Peru Public Library.

Margaret Dixon was appointed assistant librarian at the Madison Public Library in August.

Mary Elizabeth Downey in charge of the Public Library organization throughout the state of Utah, and director of the Chautauqua Library Summer School has resigned her position in Utah to become secretary of

the North Dakota Public Library Commission. Among Miss Downey's pupils at Chautauqua this year were Bessie Caldwell of Martinsville, Ada Florence Fitch, S. S. '14, of East Chicago, and Mary A. Holmes, S. S. '17 of Logansport. These young women formed part of the second class to complete a full year's work in library methods under Miss Downey's plan of four summer's work. Other Indiana students this summer were Grace E. Davis, S. S. '03, Terre Haute, Mrs. Nora E. Fretageot, S. S. '09, and '12, New Harmony; Mrs. Kate B. Hay, Fowler; Lulu M. Miesse, S. S. '09 and '16, Noblesville; Mary Ewing, South Bend; Mrs. Lulu C. Hart, South Bend and Mrs. Agnes D. Kiersteiner, Indiana University Library.

Ella Doyle, who has been assistant at the Jeffersonville Public Library, has resigned to accept a position in Louisville.

Gladys Fitch, of the Central Library and Mrs. Louise H. Payne of the Irvington Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, resigned October 1st.

Lois Gross and Elinor Meyers are new members recently added to the Gary Public Library staff.

Mrs. Kate B. Hay has been elected librarian at the Fowler Public Library to take the place of Beatrice Geddis who is now traveling in England. Frances Vaughn was elected assistant librarian.

At the Laporte Public Library, Mrs. Clara Croft Henderson resigned as first assistant to become school attendance officer. Mrs. Cole has taken Mrs. Henderson's place at the library, and Myra Holmes has been made second assistant.

Natalie T. Huhn, Wisconsin Library School '21, has joined the staff of the Indiana State Library as assistant in the reference department.

Mrs. Clara Jones, of Osgood, S. S. '14 and '19, has recently been elected Secretary of the Ripley County Historical Society.

Jessie Logan, S. S. '16, Wisconsin Library School '21, is now in charge of the Spades Park Branch in Indianapolis.

The friends of Misses Ethel and Ruth McCullough of the Evansville Public Li-

brary will regret to learn of the recent death of their mother.

Corinne A. Metz, until recently with the Indianapolis Public Library as head of the Spades Park Branch, is now in charge of the Allen county work at the Fort Wayne Public Library.

Orrell Negus, S. S. '20, was appointed librarian at Plainfield, September 15, in the place of Mrs. Sarah F. Walker, S. S. '14, who has resigned and moved to Indianapolis.

Florence Ratliff, librarian of the Richmond High School, attended the summer library school at the University of Michigan.

Jane North of Patriot, has been appointed librarian at the Rising Sun Public Library to fill the position of Elizabeth Marbe who will soon become Mrs. John M. Scott.

Mary Catherine Roberts, S. S. '05, for a number of years librarian of the Bedford Public Library died in Wichita Falls, Kansas, in June.

Elizabeth C. Ronan, formerly with the Public Library Commission, has the sympathy of many Indiana friends in her recent bereavement through the death of her mother.

The Newburgh Public Library Board lost an interested and honored member through the death in September of Mr. A. J. Rutledge, who has been the president of the board ever since the library was organized. Mr. Rutledge was largely instrumental in obtaining the present beautiful Carnegie building.

Margaret Schrock, S. S. '19 of the Plymouth Library, became a member of the Gary Public Library staff during the summer.

The sympathy of her many friends will be extended to Mayme C. Snipes of the Library Commission staff because of the death of her father in August after a brief illness.

Kate Stewart of Greensburg has been selected librarian for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University.

Katherine Stites, formerly librarian at the Lafayette Public Library, has accepted a similar position in Flagstaff, Arizona.

The Aurora Public Library lost a very

good friend through the death of Dr. H. H. Sutton in September. Dr. Sutton was the husband of Mrs. Sutton, the secretary of the Library Trustees' Association, 1919, and was a brother of Miss Georgiana Sutton who gave to Aurora the beautiful public library building.

Mrs. Helen H. Thompson, secretary of the Noblesville Public Library Board and Secretary of the I. L. T. A. in 1917, suffered a bereavement in the death of her husband, Dr. Henry H. Thompson, in September, after a very brief illness.

Della Tilman, S. S. '18, assistant librarian at the Wabash Public Library, has resigned to enter Depauw University.

Ruth Tobey, Wisconsin Library School '17, has joined the staff of the State Normal School Library at Terre Haute. Miss Tobey, who bears the title of Assistant Li-

brarian and Professor of Library Science, will give two courses this year in Library Science and Library Methods. Four students have enrolled for the technical course and thirteen for the course in the use of the library.

Mary Venn, graduate of the New York Public Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Manual Training High School Library at Indianapolis, of the Indianapolis Public Library staff, during the absence of Miss Atta Henry. Miss Henry and Wilma Reeve will attend New York State Library school at Albany New York this winter.

Leila Wilcox of Portland, Oregon, formerly with the Franklin Public Library, now has charge of the Bailey Branch of the Gary Public Library. The work at the Chesterton branch is under Bertha Grauban.

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